

Syrians Approve UN Talks

But They Reject Preconditions on Israeli Pullout

United Press International
BEIRUT—Syria gave its blessing Thursday for troop withdrawal negotiations between Israel and Lebanon under United Nations sponsorship but said it would not meet any Israeli preconditions.

Abdel-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, said Thursday after a meeting with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon that Syria approved the talks as a means of getting Israeli troops out of southern Lebanon.

But he coupled approval with a threat of renewed attacks by guerrillas on Israeli troops occupying the south if the talks foundered.

"If the Israelis make conditions, this will help consolidate Lebanese public opinion supporting the Lebanese national resistance" against the Israelis, he said in a statement.

The start of the talks was announced Wednesday by the United Nations in New York. It said the world body would convene talks Monday at Naqurah, in southern Lebanon, headquarters of the UN peacekeepers.

Israel has demanded that Syria, which has an estimated 40,000 soldiers in Lebanon, give assurances that after any withdrawal it will not send its troops into territory vacated by the Israeli forces or allow guerrillas to operate from Syrian-held areas.

Mr. Khaddam said no such preconditions would be met.

"Syria is not ready, directly or indirectly," he said, "to give any guarantee to Israelis or non-Israelis. Israel's security is not our duty or obligation."

The Syrian vice president arrived at the presidential palace at Bekfaya, 11 miles (18 kilometers) northeast of Beirut, hours after the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, announced arrangements for the Lebanese-Israeli meeting.

In Jerusalem, Israeli and United States officials expressed approval over the start of the talks.

The talks will be the first direct discussions between Lebanon and Israel since the collapse in March of an agreement negotiated between the two nations in May 1983.

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, said in Israel: "I am delighted by yesterday's news that talks are to start next Monday between military representatives of Lebanon and Israel and I think it's a fine step forward."

Mr. Murphy spoke after meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister. The U.S. diplomat said his visit was not one of negotiations.

An Israeli official in Jerusalem said: "We were very pleased to hear that direct military talks would be held between Lebanon and Israel."

"We hope a speedy agreement will be reached that will enable Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon while securing our northern border and northern settlements."

Hurdle Sidestepped
Earlier, Michael J. Berlin of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations: Officials noted that the wording

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Looters carrying goods Thursday from a shop in central New Delhi damaged in the violence.

Britain Begins Airlift Of Food to Ethiopians

The Associated Press
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — A British Airways jumbo jet arrived here Thursday with 30 tons of food and relief supplies for Ethiopian famine victims, the start of what rebel officials hope will become a large-scale airlift.

The operation could involve more than 25 planes from Western countries and 12 transport aircraft and 24 helicopters promised by the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission estimates that several years of drought in this nation in the Horn of Africa has threatened as many as six million people with starvation.

The agency's commissioner, Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, was due in Washington on Thursday for talks with U.S. officials.

The British Airways relief flight was organized by London's Mirror Group Newspapers. The group's owner, Robert Maxwell, said that the plane, provided free by British Airways, was carrying flour, sugar, medicines, tents, blankets, plastic sheeting and condensed and powdered milk donated by British companies.

Rebels seeking independence for Eritrea province in northern Ethiopia accused the Ethiopian government Wednesday of diverting relief from drought victims for its troops.

Slow Response Criticized
Philip M. Boffey of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington: Relief organizations and leaders of both major American political

parties say both the Ethiopians and at least some of the potential food-donating nations have been slow to respond to the spreading famine in Ethiopia.

But most also cite welcome signs that many governments are now waking up to Ethiopia's needs.

"The Ethiopian government's response has been totally inadequate," Robert J. McCloskey, senior vice president of Catholic Relief Services, the chief American relief organization in Ethiopia, said in a telephone interview Wednesday.

"Only recently has Ethiopia declared the famine a priority and begun to buy some food itself," Paul Nelson, a policy analyst for Bread for the World, a movement that lobbies to reduce world hunger, said. "Both the United States and Ethiopia bear some responsibility for the crisis. It's certainly true that the primary responsibility lies with the Ethiopian government because it's their country and their people. But the response by the United States has been too little and probably too late."

The issue of governmental responsibility reached high political visibility in both Congress and the White House this week. On Tuesday, the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, cited televised scenes of "African children starving to death" and blamed the Reagan administration for "allowing this to happen."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said President Ronald Reagan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Troops Are Deployed in India As Anti-Sikh Mobs Rampage

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — Ignoring appeals for order by the newly installed prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, mobs of Hindus vowed revenge for the assassination of Indira Gandhi burned scores of Sikh-owned stores and houses here Thursday. Army troops were called out in the capital and elsewhere in India.

Heavy smoke hung over large areas of central New Delhi in the city's worst sectarian rioting since Hindu-Muslim violence after independence in 1947.

At the same time, a stunned nation was paying homage to the slain prime minister, who was killed as she was leaving her home Wednesday by two gunmen identified as Sikh security guards.

Press reports said that 150 people had been killed throughout the country, but there was no official confirmation of that figure. Home Secretary Madan M.K. Wali said that only 12 deaths had been confirmed.

Troops were called out in 10 cities and towns, and a curfew was imposed in parts of the capital and in two dozen other localities across the country.

Authorities issued shoot-at-sight orders in New Delhi against persons involved in arson and looting, as gangs of Hindus roamed through the city and adjacent old Delhi.

The gangs attacked Sikh temples, looted and burned Sikh homes

and businesses, and pulled terrified Sikhs from cars and buses and beat them before setting fire to the vehicles. Sikhs sought sanctuary in temples or went into hiding.

Although paramilitary security forces and army troops were deployed thinly through the city, they did little to intervene in the worst of the rampages.

Mr. Gandhi, the son of the assassinated prime minister, issued "very strict instructions" to security forces and intelligence agencies to curtail mounting violence "at all costs," Mr. Wali said at a press conference.

But he conceded that the security forces were "probably overextended" in the capital and that army troops were needed to restore order.

Convoys of troops with jeep-mounted heavy machine guns and recoilless rifles were dispatched to the city's trouble spots, but rioting and arson continued in some areas.

In Washington, Reagan administration officials expressed concern that the violence might widen.

Some suggested that it could eventually lead to a conflict between India and Pakistan. (Page 2.)

During the violence, tens of thousands of mourners lined up for nearly a mile to file past the flower-covered bier of Mrs. Gandhi.

A government spokesman said that no consideration had been given to suspending the public viewing, despite the rioting.

Although the worst of the violence took place in New Delhi,

there also were reports of police firing in the Calcutta area, where local officials said 10 persons had been killed.

There were reports of deaths of Sikhs in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, all in northern India. There were also reports of deaths in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, in southern India.

Mr. Wali and other Indian officials refused to comment on the investigation into the two suspected assassins or say whether a wider conspiracy was suspected.

However, police in Punjab rounded up eight persons, includ-

ing six relatives of Sarwan Singh, one of the guards. Police said they arrested the guard's father and three brothers and two sisters, as well as a former classmate and another friend.

Police sources said that Mr. Singh had only recently reported for duty after going on leave on his village in Punjab, and authorities said they were attempting to determine whether he had been in touch with Sikh separatist guerrillas there.

Government sources said that Mrs. Gandhi had insisted on re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nehru Family 'Dynasty': A Theory Half Fulfilled

Gandhi Passes Rule on to Her Son, Though Father Disdained the Idea

A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The New York Times, was its correspondent in India from 1954 to 1958. He has revisited India often, most recently in January and February of this year.

By A.M. Rosenthal
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In India's great years of hope, when Jawaharlal Nehru was prime minister and the people called him their beloved jewel, the young woman was almost always with him, usually not at his side but a few steps behind.

India, Nehru's only child, appeared with him at receptions and meetings in New Delhi, smiling, nodding, holding her hands together gently to her forehead to greet, murmuring a word now and then.

In villages far from New Delhi she walked behind him down dusty roads. She sat motionless on platforms while he talked to city crowds of hundreds of thousands, millions sometimes, usually smiling for their faults, a father quite loving but quick to anger.

She was close to him, and he gave her boosts up the political ladder within his Congress Party. Then, in 1964, Nehru died, and two years later Indira Gandhi was prime minister.

And now she is dead herself, one more victim of the religious hatreds of India against which her father used to baroque the crowds. Now

she is dead and her son Rajiv is prime minister. She had selected him as her heir when her first choice, her younger son, Sanjay, died in a wild, senseless aerobatic stunt over New Delhi, almost within sight of his mother's office.

Because of Indira Gandhi's open and obvious preparation to turn over rule to one of her sons, the theory of Indian dynasty has been growing and now will become written into history. Father to child to grandchild, just as in the days of the rajahs.

It is a neat theory, fitting comfortably into the stereotypes of India, but at best it is only half true—and it will take time to discover whether even that half holds.

For the fact is that there is no evidence that Nehru ever really thought in dynastic terms, of turning over office to his daughter.

There was a closeness between them, but also a certain aloofness. For years—the years he spent in fighting for Indian independence and the years of imprisonment that were part of that struggle—he was remote, a father she knew mostly by his letters from prison. Then her mother died, and Indira went off to school in Britain, far from home and father.

All this was to the '20s and '30s, and it was only when Nehru became prime minister after independence in 1947 that Mrs. Gandhi and her father seemed to become close. She became his hostess, his comrade, his helper.

Her duties as a sort of First Daughter of India kept her distant from her home, from her husband, Feroze, and from her two sons. The marriage withered.

Mrs. Gandhi became president of the ruling Congress Party in 1959. Nehru always insisted that he had not groomed her for the job and was not terribly keen on it at all, but her relationship to him certainly did her no harm.

Krishna Nehru Hutcheson, Nehru's younger sister and no admirer of her niece, wrote that he had said that he did not want to encourage a dynasty and that one would be "wholly undemocratic and undesirable."

When he died there was no real talk of her succeeding him. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Nehru's successor, was chosen.

They were different, and the changes may have revealed a bit of what Nehru wanted to say about himself in the 1980s.

Gone from the 10,000- and 5,000-yen banknotes was the portrait of Prince Shotoku. In the early 7th century, during Japan's Asuka period, he was a powerful regent who strengthened the imperial system.

Gone from the 1,000-yen note was the bearded Hirobumi Ito, a four-time prime minister in the late 19th century and architect of the first constitution during the Meiji restoration, which ended Japan's feudal era.

Instead of the statesmen, the government chose educators and writers, men of presumably gentler persuasion and broader fame.

On the new 10,000-yen bill is Yukio Fukuzawa, a 19th-century philosopher, educator and founder of Keio University in Tokyo.

The 5,000-yen note is now graced with Inazo Nitobe, an essayist and educator who said in the 1890s that he wished to be Japan's "bridge" to the Western world. For the 1,000-yen note, the portrait of the first emperor, Jimmu, was chosen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi beside the body of his mother as she lies in state.

Reagan Rallies Republicans for Push on Congress

By Helen Dewar
and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican Party is throwing the full weight of its money, manpower and advertising into a final drive to translate President Ronald Reagan's apparent lead in the presidential race into the kind of congressional sweep the party won four years ago.

The operation will be put into gear during the next few days in the scheduling of campaign stops by Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush, in direct mailings, in advertising and in a general shift of

message that could strengthen Mr. Reagan's hand in Congress during a second term.

"In the presidential election, people have mostly made up their minds, but they have put off deciding in the congressional vote," said Joseph Gaylord, executive director of the Republican campaign committee in the House.

"In the last two weeks, 30 percent are deciding. In the last day or weekend, 10 percent are still deciding. That's why the Reagan-congressional election connection is very helpful."

As things stand now, it is unclear whether the election will give Mr. Reagan the kind of Congress he had after his 1980 victory, when

Republicans won control of the Senate and put together a bipartisan conservative majority in the House. That coalition gave the new president a strong legislative voice.

But in 1982, in the 1982 elections, the Republicans lost 26 seats in the House.

Democrats and Republicans agree that an extra push in the final days of this campaign could make the difference in Senate and House races.

Many House Democrats expect the Republicans to pick up no more than 10 seats. But Martin Franks, executive director of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, noted that "if people vote

in House races with Reagan in mind, we may have a problem."

In the Senate, where Republicans held 55 seats to the Democrats' 45, they are expected to lose a seat from Tennessee and are running behind in Iowa. They are in a virtual standoff with the Democrats in Illinois and North Carolina and could pick up a seat from Massachusetts, with long-shot possibilities in West Virginia and perhaps other strongly pro-Reagan states.

While even Democrats concede that the Republicans will keep control of the Senate, strategists for both parties say a Republican loss

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

CIA Promised Change In Managua, Rebel Says

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior director of the largest Nicaraguan rebel force says the Central Intelligence Agency recruited him to serve as a director two years ago and told him, "We are going to help you change the government in Managua and do it within a year."

The officer, Edgar Chamorro, one of the seven directors of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said that the CIA paid his family's expenses for more than a year and coached him and other rebel leaders on what to say in public so they would not anger members of Congress, who had to approve financing for the rebels.

In interviews at his home in Key Biscayne, Florida, Mr. Chamorro described the relationship between his group and the CIA.

He said he was telling the story, contrary to orders he and other rebel officers had received from the CIA, partly because he now believed the United States was unlikely to renew aid to the rebels. Aid was ended last spring under orders of Congress.

Mr. Chamorro also said: "I resent some of the things the CIA did. The agency wasn't teaching our men democracy. They taught only a series of tricks."

The CIA declined comment on Mr. Chamorro's remarks.

His account was confirmed in large measure by intelligence officials in Washington and by other officers of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, although some rebel officers disputed his interpretation of some events.

However, one of those officers, Alfonso Calleja, another of the group's directors, said that Mr. Chamorro "is an honest man" who "tells the truth."

Mr. Chamorro was in charge of publishing a CIA manual that offered advice on guerrilla insurgency and political assassination.

A CIA employee identified as John Kirkpatrick prepared the manual from an old U.S. Army psychological warfare primer, and Mr. Chamorro said he was angry when he read the manual's final version last December.

Mr. Chamorro said he and other officers then met with the CIA's station chief in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and that he had heatedly complained that Mr. Kirkpatrick had "bypassed me."

The CIA, the agency's oversight board and the Senate and House intelligence committees are investigating to see whether the agency acted improperly in preparing the manual on insurgency.

Another CIA official, in Miami, first approached Mr. Chamorro about serving as an officer in the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, in the fall of 1982, the rebel leader



A Nicaraguan girl waves a wooden rifle and Sandinista party flag at a Managua rally for Sunday's elections. With only a minor party competing, Sandinistas are expected to win.

said. He had been working for the rebel cause, but not in an official capacity.

The official, purportedly the head of the CIA's large Miami office, asked Mr. Chamorro if he would be willing to meet with a man from Washington. A few days later "a man from the government" who said he was speaking for the president told me I could help the cause," he said.

The man "said they needed people who they could sell to Congress," which was debating legislation to end U.S. aid to the rebels.

At that time, the rebel group's directorate had a bad reputation because of past links between some of its members and Nicaragua's former dictator, General Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinista movement now in power.

Mr. Chamorro, a member of a prominent Nicaraguan family, was educated at Harvard and other universities in the United States.

"They were trying to repackaging the FDN for Congress," he said, using the group's Spanish initials, "and I was not a Somozista."

Mr. Chamorro agreed to serve and said the agency paid support, of about \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month, for members of his family.

"They bargained with me; I was surprised," Mr. Chamorro said, but they agreed on a payment of about \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month.

He said the agency advised him

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

A New Currency for a Modern Japan

Portraits Chosen to Stress Country's 'Internationality'

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — If money talks, then it said something Thursday about Japan.

At 9 A.M., the country converted to new currency, an enormous undertaking that has been three years in the works.

Across Japan, bank tellers peeled off crisp bills from stacks that have been stockpiled in their vaults for months, 3.6 billion notes in all, worth \$90 billion and capable of forming a mound 234 miles high.

The value of the Japanese yen did not change. At the start of business Thursday it remained at 245 to the dollar, a cumbersome rate that strikes many here as benefiting only the makers of pocket calculators. The denominations of the bills were also the same, 10,000 yen (\$40.82), 5,000 yen (\$20.41) and 1,000 yen (\$4.08).

But the bills were noticeably smaller than the old ones, to reduce printing and storage costs. They had new little bumps of varying configurations in the corners, to help blind people distinguish the denominations.

If the Bank of Japan is correct, the new notes will make counterfeiting far more difficult than was possible with the old variety, which were widely acclaimed as among the world's hardest to duplicate.

Many people, though, paid closer attention to the portraits on the

restoration, which ended Japan's feudal era.

Instead of the statesmen, the government chose educators and writers, men of presumably gentler persuasion and broader fame.

On the new 10,000-yen bill is Yukio Fukuzawa, a 19th-century philosopher, educator and founder of Keio University in Tokyo.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ The "Year of the Woman" in American politics has lost some of its fervor.

■ Solidarity activists call for a one-hour strike to protest the killing of a Polish priest.

WEEKEND

■ The third Paris Mois de la Photographie blankets the city with more than a hundred exhibitions.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Shell Oil and two other U.S. oil companies said they were cutting the price they would pay for some crude.

■ A U.S. agency approved 29 applications for interstate banking.

Plot in Honduras
 A plot to overthrow the government of Honduras was uncovered by the Honduran government, according to a report from the United States.

of Command

The command of the United States military in the Philippines is being reorganized, according to a report from the United States.

Billion in Aid

The United States has announced a new aid program for the Philippines, worth \$1 billion, according to a report from the United States.

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The Central Intelligence Agency is reportedly involved in a new program to train and equip the Philippine military, according to a report from the United States.

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'Year of the Woman' Is Falling a Little Flat Despite Ferraro's Effect

By Maureen Dowd
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was billed as the "Year of the Woman" in American politics. In the heady days after Geraldine A. Ferraro's ascent to the Democratic vice-presidential nomination, women's groups predicted an outpouring of volunteers, money and votes that would buoy female candidates of both parties.

Now, on the eve of the election, the effervescence has turned somewhat flat.

"There were some unrealistic expectations after Ferraro was chosen — Ya! We'll sweep every woman in the country into office," said Monica McFadden, director of political programs for the National Women's Political Caucus.

"Ferraro has helped," the director said. "There has been more emphasis and higher visibility for women of both parties."

"But," she added, "will Gerry's apron strings, as I've heard it called, carry people into office? No."

The Ferraro selection was such a quantum leap for women in politics, said Rosalie Wiseman, head of the National Women's Education Fund in Washington, that it is difficult to realize that there is not going to be a "magical breakthrough" to change the overwhelmingly male makeup of Congress and the state governments.

"We're more inside than we've ever been," she said, with a sigh, "and yet we're still outside."

In 1982, 17 female incumbents won re-election in the House and four women won seats for the first time. It may be difficult to expand that total by much. Women are already losing two House seats, those held by Ms. Ferraro and by Representative Katie Hall, Democrat of Indiana, who lost in a primary.

But the other women in Congress up for re-election, including 20 House members and Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, are considered safe in Tuesday's election.

Women challenging incumbents are running in record numbers, but a Democratic campaign official described the outlook for them as "painful."

Four Republicans and six Democrats are seeking to become the first among women to defeat an incumbent senator. In addition, there are 41 female challengers, 24 Republicans and 17 Democrats, in uphill battles against House members, and two Republicans and two Democrats, with slightly less difficult odds, running for open seats, those with no incumbent.

While disappointed that most of these candidates lag in the polls, feminists offer a pragmatic perspective. "You can point at them and say they all look like sacrificial lambs, but it is hard to unsettle an incumbent at any price and any gender," said Kathy Wilson, who heads the National Women's Political Caucus.



ALL FOR ONE — When Walter F. Mondale arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, for a campaign stop, reporters

were ready with Mondale masks. "That's the scariest thing I've ever seen in my life," the candidate said.

Ann F. Lewis, the political director of the Democratic National Committee, said: "We're moving forward, but it ain't a parade march. You measure progress in more than the win-lose factor."

They measure it by Ms. Ferraro's candidacy, which they say has given more credibility to women at all political levels.

"It's given people an opportunity to get the sexism out of their systems," said Miss McFadden. "The old question of 'Can a woman

be tough enough?' Well, Gerry is pretty tough."

The so-called women's issues, such as federal financing for abortion and day care and pension reform, have become part of the general debate. Moreover, as beneficiaries of aggressive recruitment and fund-raising programs by both major parties, women have generally found it easier to raise money in this election year.

"There's been an improvement in the climate in Washington this time," said Jody Newman, candi-

dates services director at the Women's Campaign Fund.

In Minnesota, Joan Growe, a Democrat, has raised \$1.2 million in her race against Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a Republican, more than any other Democrat in a statewide challenge there. Mr. Boschwitz has raised \$5.2 million.

But Nancy Dick, bidding to unseat a Republican senator, William L. Armstrong, in Colorado, complained that she had raised only \$192,436 while Mr. Armstrong had raised more than \$1.7 million.

"Women just don't have the kinds of financial resources that are required for a federal race," Miss Dick said.

The three women regarded privately by women's groups and party officials as having the best chances to win top-level posts are Frances Farley, a Democrat running for an open House seat in Utah; Jan Meyers, a Republican running for an open House seat in Kansas; and Madeleine Kunin of Vermont, the only woman in the nation running for governor.

In House Race, New England Is Bright Spot for Democrats Despite Reagan

By Robert C. Siner
 International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — New England may give its heart to President Ronald Reagan but it will keep its House seats for the Democrats.

Mr. Reagan has a virtual lock on 23 of New England's 36 electoral votes, and a sweep is possible if Massachusetts responds to the president's wooing during a campaign visit, which he started Thursday in Boston.

But the Democrats are almost certain to win two-thirds of the region's 24 House seats. They are also expected to take the Vermont statehouse away from the Republicans, and they have a shot at the Senate and gubernatorial seats in New Hampshire.

In Vermont, which is expected to vote solidly for Mr. Reagan, former Lieutenant Governor Madeleine M. Kunin, 51, a Democrat, is favored to defeat Attorney General John J. Easton, 41, and become the first woman governor of Vermont. She would succeed Richard B. Snelling, a Republican, who is retiring. In the House race, James M. Jeffords, 50, a Republican, is expected to win his sixth term.

In New Hampshire, another Reagan stronghold,

Senator Gordon Humphrey, 44, has worked hard to change his image as a Republican conservative and move toward the political center. But he has only a slight lead over the popular five-term Democratic congressman, Norman E. D'Amours, 46, who gave up his House seat for the race. The Democrats feel they have a real chance to win.

The Regional Races

New England

This is the last in a series of five articles on regional candidates and issues in the national election.

In the New Hampshire gubernatorial race, Chris Spiro, 41, the Democratic minority leader in the legislature, is given only an outside chance of defeating the incumbent, John H. Sununu, 45. The two House seats are expected to remain split between the parties.

Rhode Island could go for Walter F. Mondale, although this is considered unlikely. In the Senate race, Claiborne Pell, 63, a Democrat, is expected to

win his sixth Senate term easily over a Republican businessman, Barbara Leonard, 59.

The race to succeed the retiring Democratic governor, Joseph Garrahy, is tight. The Republican, Edward D. DiPrete, 49, is within range of upsetting State Treasurer Anthony J. Solomon, 52. In the two House races, Representative Bernard J. St. Germain, chairman of the Banking Committee, is expected to win his 13th term, while the other House seat will remain Republican.

Massachusetts is one of only two states that most pollsters see leaning toward Mr. Mondale.

In the race there for the seat of Senator Paul E. Tsongas, who is retiring, the Democratic lieutenant governor, John F. Kerry, 40, had been expected to defeat a conservative Republican businessman, Ray Shamie, 63. Mr. Shamie, however, has gained rapidly in recent polls.

In the House, the Massachusetts delegation is expected to keep its present division of 10 Democrats and one Republican, with Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the House speaker, and Frank Boland, the Intelligence Committee chairman, winning their 17th terms, and Silvio Conte, the Republican, his 14th.

The only race that appears in doubt involves a six-term Democratic incumbent, Gerry E. Studds, 47, who was censured in 1983 for homosexual involvement with a congressional page.

In Maine, a Reagan bastion, Senator William S. Cohen, 44, a Republican, is expected to defeat the state legislature's majority leader, Elizabeth H. Mitchell, 43. Both the state's House seats are expected to remain in Republican hands, although Representative John R. McKernan Jr., 36, could be upset by Barry J. Hobbins, 32, a Democratic state representative.

Connecticut, which has no Senate or gubernatorial race this year, is expected to vote overwhelmingly for Mr. Reagan. Its six House seats are expected to remain with four Democrats and two Republicans.

The main danger to the Democrats in Connecticut, according to some experts, is purely mechanical — a special lever on voting machines that allows voters to cast a party-line vote without pulling down the individual levers over each name on the ballot.

At least some voters will likely pull the party-line lever without even looking at the House candidates. If the overall vote is solidly pro-Reagan, as expected, Republican candidates stand to gain.

Mondale Draws 100,000 In N.Y., Predicts Victory

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic candidate for president, drew a crowd of 100,000 in New York City on Thursday, and President Ronald Reagan began a final 10-state campaign trip in Boston, traditionally a Democratic stronghold.

At a garment district rally in New York before the largest crowd of his campaign, Mr. Mondale labeled "false and contemptible" Mr. Reagan's criticism of the Democrats for failing to condemn anti-Semitism in the party platform adopted in July.

"I can feel victory in the air," declared Mr. Mondale, who is far behind Mr. Reagan in most polls.

As the campaign entered the final few days, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Mondale was "clearly picking up votes in Minnesota," his home state, and elsewhere.

Republicans warned against overconfidence, but Vice President

George Bush, campaigning in New York, said overnight polls taken for the Republicans showed that Mr. Reagan "looks very, very strong all across the country."

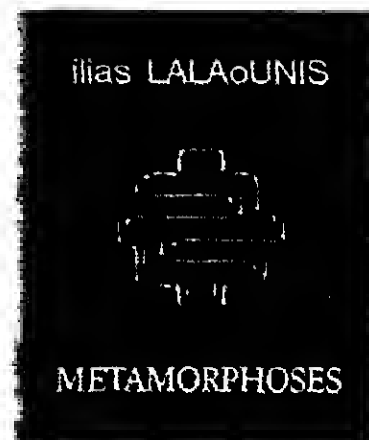
Mr. Reagan said his first administration had wrought "a second American revolution."

"It has only just begun, but America is back," he said, adding that his economic policies have cut inflation to 4 percent. He said if that could be done, it could be reduced to zero, "and we are going to do that."

Mr. Mondale told the New York crowd that poll-takers "are trying to tell you how to pick a president."

Despite them, he said, "We're going to have a people's president in the White House."

Mr. Mondale's running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, also criticized Mr. Reagan. "His idea of reading material is the comic strips," she said. "And his idea of an education program is sending a teacher into space."



In his new book, *Metamorphoses*, Ilias Lalaounis analyses the sources of inspiration, the work methods and the creativity of the modern goldsmith-jeweler. He presents, in color, with introductory comments, nineteen of his collections of jewelry and art objects inspired by history, nature and technology. Ilias Lalaounis believes that "Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell".

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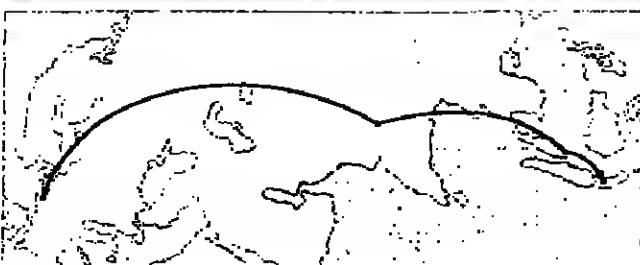
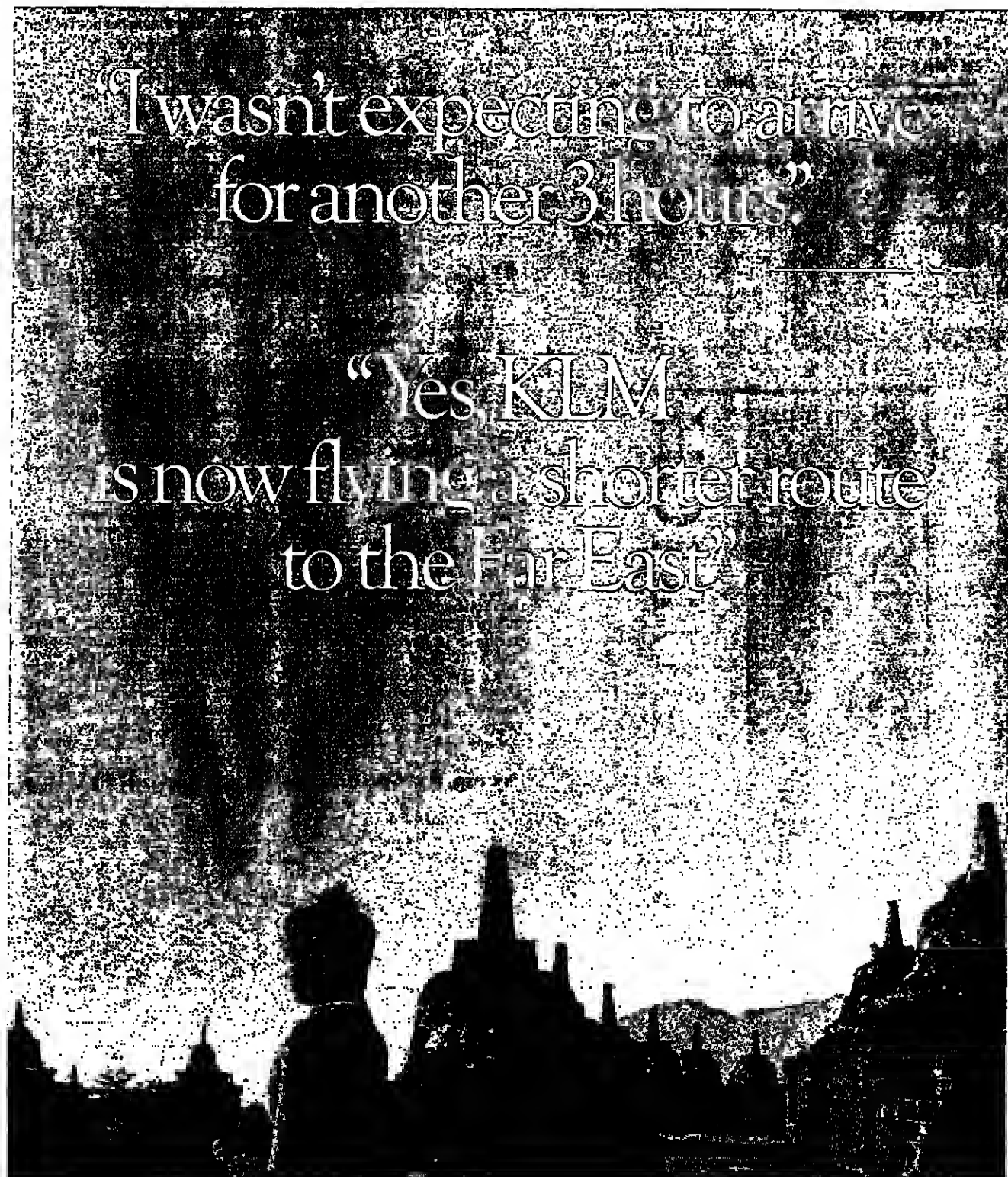
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CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Ferraro Challenges Reagan to Debate

MILWAUKEE (LAT) — Geraldine A. Ferraro has challenged President Ronald Reagan to a debate his suggestion that she was chosen to be the Democratic vice presidential candidate because she is a woman — and not because of her qualifications.

"If the president has any doubts about my substance," she said, "perhaps he and I could have a debate." She called for "kind of a one-on-one thing without reporters interfering or [turning] lights going on and off." She said "I'm sure one of the networks would lend us a little bit of time."

Mr. Reagan said earlier Wednesday that Ms. Ferraro had not been among Democratic presidential contenders, one of whom might normally have been chosen as a vice presidential candidate. "This time it was reaching out," Mr. Reagan said. "The selection must be based not just purely on the sex of the candidate but must be based also on the qualifications of the candidate."

Hispanic Vote Sought in Texas Race

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — The Democrats are counting on a huge Hispanic vote for Lloyd Doggett, a liberal, in the expensive race to fill the U.S. Senate seat for Texas being vacated after 23 years by John G. Tower, a Republican.

Mr. Doggett, a veteran state senator, is trailing Phil Gramm, a Republican member of the U.S. House, by as many as 24 points and as few as 6 points in the latest polls. Mr. Doggett is counting on both a big turnout among the state's one million Hispanics registered to vote and ballots from President Ronald Reagan's supporters.

Mr. Gramm has outspent Mr. Doggett \$7.6 million to \$4.3 million, according to the latest Federal Election Commission filings, and has received \$1.1 million from special interest political action committees, nearly doubling \$669,914 for Mr. Doggett.

Close Governor's Race in N. Carolina

RALEIGH, North Carolina (AP) — James G. Martin, a Republican, and Rufus Edmisten, a Democrat, are in a close struggle for governor. A statewide poll published this week by The Charlotte Observer showed Mr. Martin had moved ahead of Mr. Edmisten for the first time and leads 47 percent to 41 percent.

The Republicans, who won in 1972, the first time this century, seek to replace the Democratic governor, James B. Hunt, who has served eight years. Mr. Hunt is challenging the Republican U.S. senator, Jesse Helms.

Mr. Martin is a conservative six-term congressman from Charlotte who gave up a safe seat to seek the governor's office against Mr. Edmisten, state attorney general and protégé of former Senator Sam Ervin.

Reagan to Lead Party's Final Congressional Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
of one or two seats appears most likely at the moment.

In the House, where all 435 seats are up for election, the Democrats regained an effective majority in 1982 and now have a 99-vote edge.

Strong challenges are under way in about 65 of the 435 districts, including some of the 27 open seats, some of the 60 seats held by freshmen and a few of those held by vulnerable Democratic veterans.

Republicans contend that the signs point to a gain of two dozen or more seats for them, which they say is enough to rebuild a "working majority" of Republicans and conservative Democrats in the House.

Among the Republican "contender" initiatives is a series of advertisements targeted at traditionally Democratic young voters.

In one, a son and father are in their front yard, on the way to vote. The son asks if they are "still voting

Democrat" even though they have done well under the Reagan administration and House Democrats are "promising higher taxes." The father replies, "When you close that curtain, who knows?"

Mr. Reagan has written letters for 60 Republican candidates to be used in mass mailings and has filmed commercials for candidates in 20 districts that his party thinks it can take from the Democrats. In addition, the Republican National Committee is sending out 50,000 letters in 35 targeted districts appealing to voters to choose the whole Republican ticket.

In the Senate races, prospects for the kind of Reagan coattails sweep that ended a quarter-century of Democratic control four years ago are clouded by the fact that Republicans are defending nearly twice as many seats as the Democrats this time, a reversal of the situation in 1980.

As of Wednesday, Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., executive director of

the National Republican Senatorial Committee, was saying the Republicans could fall as low as 51 seats or go as high as 56, a net gain of one. But the "most likely" outcome was "somewhere in between," he added, indicating a loss of one or two seats.

Democrats said they expected to pick up two seats in the presidential race remains as it appears now and three or four if Walter F. Mondale gained substantial ground between now and Tuesday, Election Day.

But J. Brian Atwood, Mr. Daniels' counterpart on the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, conceded that the Republicans were virtually assured of retaining control.

A key question is whether the Democrats can do enough damage to the Republicans this year to be in a position to regain control of the Senate in 1986, when Republicans will have to defend even more of their shakiest seats.

Another is the impact of possible Republican losses on the conservative-moderate balance of the party in the Senate and its degree of discipline in a second Reagan administration.

Already lost through retirement are Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee and the Armed Services Committee chairman, John G. Tower of Texas, two of the staunchest and shrewdest administration loyalists. Moreover, most of the vulnerable incumbents are conservatives.

At least one Republican seat will almost certainly end up in Democratic hands. Even Republicans concede that Representative Albert Gore Jr. is the favorite over Victor Ashe, a Republican, to succeed Mr. Baker in Tennessee.

Another Republican seat is in serious jeopardy, with both parties rating Senator Roger W. Jepsen of Iowa the most vulnerable incumbent seeking re-election.

Police in Santiago held back a crowd trying to reach a bakery manager who had been firing at anti-government demonstrators. One man was killed and 35 people were wounded.

New Erosion of Human, Civil Rights Is Seen by Church Officials in Chile

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Officials of the Roman Catholic Church say that the Chilean government's tactics against protesters this week illustrate what they assert has been a significant new erosion of human rights and civil liberties.

An official, Enrique Palet, executive secretary of the church's Vicar-

late of Solidarity, said he believed that the government's respect for human rights and civil liberties had dropped to its worst level in six years.

He said this was evident in the government's reaction to protests Monday and Tuesday in which 8 people were killed, 25 were wounded and more than 400 arrested.

The government announced that

43 people had been sent into internal exile Wednesday, bringing the number to 182 in two days. It is the largest banishment since the mid-1970s.

Although the days of protest were called by activist labor leaders, the strike for a prompt return to democratic rule seemed to pick up support from people representing a wide political spectrum, according to politicians belonging to moderate parties.

The number of people arrested between January and September, not including those apprehended in groups during days of protest, rose to 842 from 479 in the same period in 1983, according to the vicariate. The number tortured, it said, rose to 64 from 60.

According to Mr. Palet, there has also been a return to a practice that has not been seen since 1978 — arrests by police that they refuse to acknowledge.

Gunman Arrested

When demonstrators took to the streets Tuesday, a neighborhood baker took a shotgun to an upstairs window and started firing at them, The Associated Press reported in Santiago.

Six hours later, a young man lay dead, 35 others were wounded and hundreds of enraged protesters were trying to kick and firebomb their way into the building. Police patrols reportedly passed twice, but only after they were able to muster two busloads of riot troops was the gunman, identified as Vittorio Gichelli d'Angelo, taken away.

Gap in Wages Between Men, Women Is Closing Rapidly, Study in U.S. Says

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The wage gap between men and women is narrowing rapidly and has not remained constant for the past half-century as widely believed, according to a study by the Rand Corp.

The report, which was released Wednesday, is by two economists, James P. Smith and Michael P. Ward. They said that women's pay as a percentage of men's was far lower in the 1920s than previously reported but has jumped to 64 percent from 60 percent in the last four years, the "largest and swiftest gain of the century."

By 2000, they said, women's pay will have risen to "at least 74 percent" of men's if present trends continue.

The economists attributed the gains to women's improving education and work experience rather than equal employment opportunity legislation enacted during the 1960s and 1970s, or "government commissions or political movements."

Their conclusions added fuel to the debate over "comparable worth," the efforts to legislate standards of comparable pay for comparable jobs held by men and women. These efforts have become an issue in the political campaign, with women's groups and Democrats generally in favor of them and Republicans against.

A rapidly closing wage gap "would be wonderful if in fact it happens," said Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women. "But it would be nothing but naive to say that the advances in women's education and work experience had nothing to do with legislation or political pressure."

Diana Rock, head of women's rights programs for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, said the report was contradicted by several other studies showing a static or even widening wage gap in some areas.

Dr. Smith, who along with Dr. Ward received his doctorate in economics from the University of Chicago, said "the male-female wage gap is real, and some part of the disparity is undoubtedly due to discrimination. Our report does not address that issue, but it does suggest that the gap is narrowing and is not as immutable as it appears."

He said he anticipated criticism from women's movement activists. "There is a tendency, when you have a suggested remedy like comparable worth, to be distressed when you have something that shows progress" without the remedy, he said.

[While saying "there has been

progress" in closing the wage gap, Dr. Smith acknowledged in an interview with The Los Angeles Times that a 25-percent difference between the average wage of men and women would not amount to parity. Asked if he saw true parity in the future, he answered: "Not in our lifetimes."

The report said government figures showing women's wages stuck at about 59 percent of men's wages for the last several decades suggested "an inflexible labor market that has failed to reward the obviously increasing skill of women as more of them have entered the labor

market and more have stayed in it." The 59-percent level, the report concluded, "is a myth," an average kept artificially low over the decades by a continuing large influx of female job-seekers with less education and experience and lower wages than the typical working woman. Even that average, it said, has begun to jump significantly.

By analyzing "skill distributions" for female workers and for women overall, Dr. Smith said he and Dr. Ward were able to show that individual working women, apart from the averages, were catching up with men.

Pilot in KAL 007 Case Will Not Give Evidence

By Richard Widin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Korean Air Lines pilot who had been expected to give some light on a fellow pilot's off-course flight into Soviet airspace more than a year ago has resigned from the company and therefore will not give a deposition, according to an airline lawyer.

The pilot, Y.M. Park, was flying a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 that took off behind Flight 007, a sister plane whose journey ended with its destruction by a Soviet fighter plane on Sept. 1, 1983. He was to have given pretrial testimony in lawsuits filed here growing out of the disaster, which cost the lives of all 269 persons aboard Flight 007.

That testimony, which was to have been taken in private, was viewed by aviation experts as of potential importance. This was because of the clues Mr. Park might have provided to help explain several issues that have figured in speculation on why Flight 007 had entered Soviet airspace.

The airline lawyer, George N. Tompkins Jr. of New York, said in court Wednesday that Mr. Park resigned last week "for personal reasons."

Mr. Park's jumbo jet took off from Anchorage, Alaska, 14 minutes after Flight 007, which veered far off course and was destroyed by one or more air-to-air missiles as it passed over the southern tip of the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

The second plane, Flight 015, was bound for Seoul, like its sister craft. It figured importantly in the case because it twice relayed position reports from Flight 007 when that flight was unable to make direct radio contact with the air traffic control facility in Anchorage.

Mr. Tompkins later said: "In a reorganization of the flight department last spring, Captain Park was given a desk job because he was coming close to retirement. He recently said if he was not restored to full flight status, he would refuse to come and testify."

One of the issues figuring in speculation about the 1983 disaster was whether the captain of Flight 007, B.J. Chun, had deliberately taken a shortcut. It has been suggested that he and Mr. Park were in a race to Seoul. Another issue was whether Korean pilots had ever been offered extra money by the airline to take shortcuts to save fuel.

A third question was whether Mr. Park deemed the radio troubles of Flight 007 to be unusual and considered taking steps to find out if his colleague had gone off course.

The disclosure that Mr. Park would not testify was made in a hearing in Federal District Court in Washington before Chief Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., who is hearing a consolidated damage suit brought on behalf of survivors of most of the victims.

The Soviet government has said that the plane was on an espionage mission. It has also contended that, even if it was not, the United States must have known that the plane was off course and should have warned it.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, a United Nations affiliate, decided after an inquiry that no evidence had been found to indicate that the plane's deviation "was premeditated."

The United States has said repeatedly that no government agency was aware that the plane was off course and over Soviet territory.

"What if I need a really big personal computer tomorrow?"



Mr. Leonard said the press had generally not done its job in explaining the complexity of informatics.

he suit seeks \$5 million in compensatory, general and punitive damages for each of the 13 hostages who were released in January 1981.

Western diplomats said a shuffle in the party ranks was likely as a result of the slaying, but added that the position of the Polish leader, followed his family's theatrical tradition first as an actor then increasingly as the author of humorous plays about Neapolitan family life, starred in were based on his own plays, including "Napoli Milionaria," "Filumena Marurano" and "Questi Fantasma."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

India Without Gandhi

It very nearly happened in Brightloo two weeks ago, in Rome and in Washington three years before. This time, in New Delhi, assassins claimed a world leader, Indira Gandhi, and forced a new crisis for India's democracy. The prime minister's immense authority was chiefly personal. She leaves no real successor.

Her death is the most grievous because so much more was invested in her than in even a pope, a U.S. president or British prime minister: the task of holding India together and free. That task passes, for the moment, to Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, quickly sworn in as interim prime minister. Untested, he will need much of his mother's skill and courage to contain any backlash by the Hindu majority against the Sikh minority, from whose militant ranks the assassins are said to have come. He will also need to honor the constitutional mandate to hold national elections by January.

Rajiv Gandhi's chief claim to command is his name. For all but about five years since independence in 1947, India has been led by either his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, or his formidable mother. It is striking that the world's most populous democracy has had to turn to a single family. Its dominance is due in part to a weak, divided opposition, but also to the ruling dynasty's skill at manipulating rivalries and developing cults of personality.

The benefit, for India, has been a resilient stability through periods of great economic and social stress. The family has also provided continuity in policy—a neutralism that sometimes tilts to Moscow, a mixed economy that has impressively increased food production and a generally free political atmosphere and independent judiciary. But there have been lapses. Mrs. Gandhi was quick to equate dissent with betrayal. This led her to suspend democratic rights during the 21-month "emergency." To her credit, she yielded office when India's voters rebelled against that trespass.

She fought her way back only to face the agonizing challenge of Sikh extremists in the Punjab, whose revolt turned the Golden Temple in Amritsar into a fortress. Proclaiming the primacy of national unity even over a religious shrine, Mrs. Gandhi ordered a bloody assault last June, and loosed the demons that apparently claimed her life.

India will survive this tragedy and perhaps learn a new lesson. Precisely because human wit cannot assure the survival of any leader, great nations need bulletproof political systems. India's freedoms already set it apart from most of the Third World. But that democracy should not have to depend on the progeny of one remarkable family.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Elections in Nicaragua

The Sandinists once hoped to legitimize their rule by elections, but those they are running Sunday, five years after taking power, will resolve nothing. Their Marxist-Leninist side showed through, and the democratic opposition, faced with a measure of harassment that prevented fair campaigning, withdrew. Theoretically, the Sandinists could still do the right thing and postpone the elections, but the greater likelihood is that they will miss this chance to use the vote to start accommodating their opposition and to gain Nicaragua a more secure place in the world.

But this is not the end of the line. In particular, the idea of Nicaraguan reconciliation must be kept alive. If Managua has kicked away one good opportunity to start settling political differences by U.S.-style elections, it has not yet forfeited the possibilities of conducting a Nicaraguan-style "dialogue" aimed at ending the nation's civil war and rebuilding its national life. It is a long shot. But Nicaragua remains besieged, divided and nearly broke, and even in Managua there may be some political space open and some pragmatic currents running. No responsible Latin or European government will throw up its hands and accept Managua's mock vote Sunday as the last word.

The United States has its own Nicaraguan

choices. It seems likely that, no matter who is elected president in the U.S. vote Tuesday, the Central Intelligence Agency will no longer be available as a major instrument of policy, although the Nicaraguan insurgency may somehow carry on for a time. Nor does it seem likely that the president elected Tuesday will be able to mount a U.S. military operation.

American pressure has had a visible, if modest, moderating impact on Sandinist militancy. Still, there were always good reasons, historical and political, for the United States not to rely on a policy of force in dealing with Nicaragua. In any event, the United States has other options open. A battered but durable process of inter-American diplomacy continues in the Contadora group. Few would claim that the United States has made good use of all the conventional economic and political carrots and sticks available to it.

Meanwhile, Americans have a continuing obligation to help El Salvador tame the guerrilla challenge launched there with crucial Nicaraguan assistance, to nurse the fledgling negotiation opened just a few weeks ago in El Salvador, and to keep underlining the central requirement to resolve all political disputes in the region peacefully.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Certain Concept of India

The Sikhs who slew Indira Gandhi may have killed more than the person. They may have killed her concept of India the nation. She was the latest casualty in the bitter sectarian strife that is threatening to rend asunder a nation founded and forged on bloodshed.

—The Hong Kong Standard.

The international sense of desolation at the murder of Indira Gandhi is not merely a measure of the fact that the largest democracy has lost its elected leader to the gunner's bullets. It is a measure of the stature of Mrs. Gandhi herself. India's prime minister, for all her shortcomings, was a world leader. She held the most awesome difficult of jobs and it will be deeply surprising if history does not come to exalt not merely her political skills, but her sense of India's place and destiny.

—The Guardian (London).

It is not difficult to draw up for judgment a list of failings (to our eyes) of mistakes, of ruthlessness, of nepotism, of misconduct toward opposition. The government of India under Mrs. Gandhi was a hybrid: autocracy within a democratic framework. But some of these failings have to be laid against the question perpetually asked through [Britain's] framing of India's constitution: Was it possible in a country so disparate, so divided by blood, by politics and above all by religion, to create a viable federal structure? With her death and what may come after it that question looms again.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Mrs. Gandhi was often reproached for using a heavy hand against her opponents and for conducting a far from tolerant democracy. The fact remains that she concentrated in her hands a degree of power which, for lack of a credible alternative, constituted a factor of stability in Asia. China, for one, made no mistake about it. Despite its own disagree-

ments with New Delhi, it took pains to improve its relationship with India and took care to practice a balanced diplomacy on the subcontinent that was very respectful of Mrs. Gandhi's authority. The approaches of Moscow and Washington were not fundamentally different. It is this policy of striking a difficult balance that is compromised today.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Although Mrs. Gandhi succeeded in leading India into the nuclear age in 1974 and into the space age in 1980, she was forced to come back, again and again, to the age-old problems of intercommunal strife, caste, poverty, starvation and an exploding population. In the end it was the volatile religious issue that was believed to have brought her assassination, an echo from India's past.

—The Bangkok Post.

Rajiv Gandhi is far from universally acknowledged as the best man for the job. And there lies the problem. Is he up to it? When he entered politics in 1980 after the death of his brother, Sanjay, he set out to rid Indian politics of its image of corruption and horse-trading. To date he has not succeeded.

This does not augur well for a new prime minister who has to lead India's ruling Congress Party to the hustings in just eight weeks. The possibilities confronting the new prime minister are truly dire.

—The Times (London).

In Poland, Father Popieluszko is dead, assassinated by those who hatch hatred and sow injustice. In India, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has fallen victim to an attack perpetrated after months of violence and disorder that have left thousands of victims. In Chile, in South Africa and in other countries demonstrations of popular protest have been repressed with bloodshed. The 1980s are truly the years of violence, a violence unrivaled of man, a violence that humiliates humanity.

—Osservatore Romano (Vatican City).

On a Back Road in India: 'She Is No More'

By Victor Zorza

DEHRA DUN, India — A gang of toughs blocked the road just as the bus approached a hill village this afternoon. I had been traveling all night in a convoy of buses and trucks. The convicts form at dusk, spontaneously, to seek protection in numbers from the dacoits who sometimes attack and rob travelers, but they usually disband at dawn. Yet here were these men ordering the driver to empty the bus.

"Haven't you heard the news?" the men shouted. "What news?" I never asked. "Indira has been shot; all traffic must stop to mark the peoples' sorrow and shame." There were riots in the towns, it wasn't safe to go on.

"Do you have any Sikhs inside?" a burly man asked, and climbed the rickety steps into the bus to see for himself. There were none.

The passengers filed out. The young men who had stopped us were students from a nearby college, members of the youth wing of the Congress Party. Passengers joined the villagers who filled the roadside tea shop, a rough wooden shed with uneven benches along the walls. An argument was in progress; the villagers had surrounded a frightened, whimpering man.

"So now you are crying. The last time you were here you said she was no good. Why are you weeping?"

"I am crying for her," he sobbed.

"You are crying because you are frightened. Say you are sorry."

"I am sorry. I truly am, I never meant any harm."

An official appeared from somewhere and tried to reason with the young men. He was

obviously scared of them, but he wanted on to trouble. It was true that the radio said that Indira Gandhi had been shot. But there was nothing to indicate that she was dead. He had just talked to a man who had arrived from the town for which the bus was making. There were no riots. The bus must be allowed to proceed.

The students let us go, reluctantly. A hill woman on the back seat began a loud lament. "What will we poor people do if she dies? She was our mother, sister, leader; the rich will pound us into pulp, squeeze us dry."

The wealthy farmer sitting next to me had gone to school in town and spoke English. He had been talking to me during the night and had declared himself to be a supporter of the Janata Party. Indira was sure to be thrown out in the January election and good riddance. She had perverted the government, appointed corrupt sycophants as ministers, and was determined to perpetuate the family's dynastic rule. The state of emergency she had declared in the mid-70s had been dictatorship, pure and simple. The compulsory sterilization had been an abomination that shamed India in the eyes of the world.

Now he spoke again. Of course it wasn't her fault. It was the overzealous officials. She meant it for the best.

Another traveler also recalled the emergency. It had been a good time. The laws were enforced strictly and impartially. Corruption was being uprooted, the merchants had been too frightened

to hoard grain and food prices had gone down. The bus was stopped three more times on the way to town; the passengers were made to disembark on the outskirts. The streets were empty and silent. The shops were closed, their shutters down. In the center of town small hushed groups stood in the market square below the clock tower. I asked a man about the latest news. There was nothing more in the broadcasts from Delhi. The shooting had taken place in the morning and it was now six in the evening. The wilder rumors were flying around, he said. Then he whispered into my ear. "She's no more. The BBC announced it at noon."

I looked for an eating place, but these too were closed. They had all been shut soon after the news of the shooting was put out by the radio.

Most people I talked to knew the truth, though not from the BBC. They had put two and two together. The All India Radio kept saying that an attempt had been made to assassinate the prime minister. She had been taken to hospital. That was all—it was enough.

An unaccountable, in rags, lurched drunkenly from side to side in the street. "The light has gone out of my life. Why shouldn't I be drunk? Indira-ma has left us."

Some people still didn't believe it. The temples were filled with men and women praying for her recovery. They all said the same: "Indira can't die, she must not—the country will fall apart."

The writer, a syndicated columnist who lives in India, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Questions Democrats Must Face

By Eugene V. Rostow

WASHINGTON—I find it difficult to see how Walter Mondale can hope to persuade us before Election Day that he is part of the foreign policy tradition of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson—a tradition of bipartisan consensus whose first political priority was a deep concern for national security.

So far, Mr. Mondale has given very disturbing signals in the campaign in his speeches and staffing decisions and in the foreign and defense policy planks of the Democratic Party platform. The platform, among other things, endorses the isolationism of Senator Gary Hart.

As a Democrat in the Wilsonian tradition, I suggest several questions that the Democratic candidates will have to face if they wish to restore their party as an alternative governing party.

The first foreign policy item in Mr. Mondale's campaign has been to reproach President Reagan for not meeting with any of the three leading Soviet leaders with whom he has had to do so far. Mr. Mondale has given very disturbing signals in the campaign in his speeches and staffing decisions and in the foreign and defense policy planks of the Democratic Party platform. The platform, among other things, endorses the isolationism of Senator Gary Hart.

Secondly, which issue do the candidates consider the most important facing us, the nuclear arms negotiations or the Soviet policy of indefinite expansion based on the illegal theft and use of force? What forms of Soviet aggression do they think America and its allies should oppose? What nuclear policy would make American



deterrence credible in the face of Soviet expansion and arms buildup?

In his speech accepting the nomination Mr. Mondale said he took a "sober view" of Soviet policy. But he then said America should not use force to oppose Soviet-sponsored aggression in the Middle East or the Caribbean, two areas where American security interests are obvious and important. Instead, he argued, we should rely on "negotiation" and "quarantine." What does he mean by "quarantine"?

Mr. Mondale has told us that the worst mistake of his political life was that he supported the Vietnam War "too long." Does he mean that he now thinks that Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon should have won the Vietnam War quickly and decisively, or that they should have refused to carry out America's obligations under the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization pact?

Thirdly, do the Democratic candidates realize that the Soviet nuclear arms buildup of the last 25 years is designed primarily to compel American neutrality while the Soviet Union gains control of the Eurasian land

mass, Africa and even the Caribbean through the use of conventional forces, terrorism and subversion? How would they reconcile Soviet success in such an effort with the U.S. government's duty to preserve the world balance of power?

In the context of these questions, the promise and the risks of the nuclear arms negotiations become clear. Governor Mario Cuomo of New York had made it appear that America, not the Soviet Union, walked out of the Geneva negotiations. And in the second debate with the president Mr. Mondale claimed that America had rejected a promising sketch of a compromise—the "walk in the woods" formula—suggested by the Soviet and American negotiators. In this, as Mr. Reagan pointed out, Mr. Mondale was in error. America did not reject the "walk in the woods" approach but wished to pursue it in the negotiations and made several subsequent proposals based on the idea of the compromise.

The only significant issue in the Geneva talks is whether a nuclear arms agreement should be based on the principle of equality between the

two countries. Are the Democratic candidates prepared to accept the Soviet negotiating position, which calls for equal reductions, not reductions to equal Soviet and American levels? An agreement based on the Soviet approach would make the crucial Soviet advantage in ground-based ballistic missiles even bigger.

In their zeal for balancing the budget the Democratic candidates promise severe reductions in the military budgets. How would such reductions square with the fact that the Soviet lead over America both in conventional and in nuclear arms has continued, albeit more slowly, to grow? In the days when Britannia ruled the waves, it was British policy to build a navy equal to the sum of all the other navies in the world. Are Mr. Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro willing to accept a comparable posture on the part of the Soviet Union, for conventional and for nuclear arms?

The writer, professor of law emeritus at Yale University, was director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1981 to 1983. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Under the Surface Noises, Real Issues for America

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Underneath the noise of the campaign there are real issues for the American future. I see three, at least, that may profoundly affect the kind of country we are: the place of religion in politics, the role of law, the role of politics in international relations.

Religion and politics are intertwined in many societies—in Iran, for example, and Northern Ireland. But those who created the United States deeply feared the mixture. They did their best to keep religion out of politics, and vice versa. And we can understand their fears if we look at what is happening today.

Representative Howard Wolpe of Michigan, a Democrat, is a candidate for re-election. Three Republicans among them another Michigan congressman, Mark D. Siljander, sent a letter to local ministers urging them to oppose Mr. Wolpe and thus help "send another Christian to Congress." Mr. Wolpe is Jewish.

Sectarian emotions are what the framers of the Constitution wanted to keep out of politics. Ronald Reagan as a candidate in 1980 sought to enlist those emotions in his cause, endorsing the views of evangelical conservatives on such matters as prayer in the schools and abortion.

He had great success, and religious support for him is probably even greater in 1984. At what threatened cost to our system?

Law has always played a large part in American society. It is the glue that holds together a huge country diverse in population and lacking the common traditions of more homogeneous societies. Judges have had a vital role in confining the power of government to the limits set by the Constitution.

Whether law and the courts will continue to do that job is in the balance now. I think, and by that I do not mean whether Supreme Court justices take a "liberal" or "conservative" line, but whether they will hold together a huge country diverse in population and lacking the common traditions of more homogeneous societies.

Judges have had a vital role in confining the power of government to the limits set by the Constitution. Whether law and the courts will continue to do that job is in the balance now. I think, and by that I do not mean whether Supreme Court justices take a "liberal" or "conservative" line, but whether they will hold together a huge country diverse in population and lacking the common traditions of more homogeneous societies.

No, the more important question is whether the Supreme Court will give any real scrutiny at all to what presidents do in the name of national security. Recent cases have suggested that a president need only raise the flag of security and he can do anything: stop an American from speaking from traveling, whatever.

Thirty years ago Harry Truman invoked national security when he seized the nation's steel mills to prevent a strike during the Korean War. The Supreme Court said he could not do that in the absence of authority from Congress. Would the Court hold a case today? To doubt it—and I do doubt it—is to say that our constitutional foundation is shifting.

Militarization of our society may be the most important of these three issues, and the one mentioned least. That must be because the process is so far advanced that we no longer notice it. It was in January 1961 that President Eisenhower warned against "unwarranted influence" by the military-industrial complex. How long ago that seems, how quaint the ideals of a career military man, how small the weapons that worried him.

Americans under 30 cannot be expected even to know this, but until World War II this country never had a big standing army or armaments industry. That new combination, Mr. Eisenhower said, of "an immense military establishment and a large

arms industry" was "new in the American experience" and had "grave implications."

The reason why he spoke out so forcefully was explained recently by Jerome Wiesner, a former scientific adviser in the White House, writing in the Boston Globe Magazine. He was frustrated at his inability to resist "the combined impact of pressures from the military, industry, Congress, journalists and veterans' organizations to buy more weapons."

Since then we have built infinitely more dangerous weapons by the thousands, and we are less secure than we were. The pressures that worried Dwight Eisenhower have grown far stronger, and we have a president now who thinks that refusal to build any proposed weapon amounts to "unilateral disarmament."

"The United States has been running an arms race with itself," Mr. Wiesner said, "and in the process has become a military culture—a society in which an arms race is accepted as a way of life... We seem absolutely trapped in a delusional system that grips us more by year."

When will another Eisenhower call us to our senses?

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Denver and Hunger

Regarding an item in the "People" column (Oct. 9):

Although John Denver has been closely identified with The Hunger Project since its inception and has undoubtedly made an immense contribution, he would, I believe, join its other 2.5 million sponsors in acknowledging that the project is one of many worthwhile undertakings founded by another remarkable American, Werner Erhard.

Mr. Erhard may, of course, be better known to American readers as the founder of the est movement, through which, to the best of my knowledge, these men met.

E.H. MILLER,
Miri, Malaysia.

Debate Punch-Lines

In his Oct. 23 news analysis, "Challenger Fails to Land Knockout Punch," David S. Broder goes beyond giving his personal reaction to the presidential debate. We are told that Walter Mondale effectively lost all possibility of winning the election because although he "won" the debate his win was insufficiently decisive. This opinion was not based on any poll of television viewers but on the reaction of the network commentators. Before anyone had a chance to reflect on the issues and the presentation of the candidates, the commentators were telling them what their thinking should have been. The next day, journalists were reporting on the views of the commentators. And in

what terms. If the names were blacked out, one might have thought the reporting was on the Super Bowl or a boxing match.

Mr. Broder's analysis and the reporting on the debate in general bring to mind the comment of one of my European friends that the choice of the American president is much too important to be left to the decision of the American people.

Perhaps he should have said it was too important to be left up to the American news media.

MARK L. COHEN,
Paris.

Regarding "An Aging President's Age Is No Joke" (Oct. 23):
The passage of time does not explain excellence or failure. Time

brings wisdom or confusion, skill or incompetence.

A.H. PLATT,
London.

Turkish Geography

Regarding the report "A Turk's Journey Into Terrorism; The Story Behind Mehmet Ali Agca" (Oct. 16):

Malaysia is neither Turkey's most backward nor its easternmost province. A study of the map indicates that about 20 of the 67 provinces are further east. Although admittedly in an underprivileged region, Malaysia is one of the economic strong points of that region, far less backward than some more easterly provinces.

D.J. FEARN,
Bogor, Indonesia.

Food Aid: No Alibi for EC Inaction

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—Ask an EC official these days why Europe's vast and costly food surpluses cannot all be given away to help feed a starving world, and you ask a dusty answer. For has become a commonplace among EC policymakers that, far from helping, more giveaways could even aggravate the threat of famine.

Free food, runs the argument, undermines local farmers and results in recipient countries growing less and becoming more dependent. Development aid that helps Third World countries to support themselves is therefore considered preferable to emergency aid—particularly because the latter often lines the pockets of corrupt local officials.

Emergency aid is inevitably too little and too late. Storage and transportation problems overwhelm efforts of even the most efficient aid agencies. Cash that will yield structural improvements in poor countries is the only sort of aid that will prevent today's 400 million starving children from numbering 500 million by the end of the century.

One might conclude, therefore, that the administrators and politicians of Europe have the matter well in hand. In fact, such arguments are becoming an alibi for inaction. The European Community limits its food aid to just 2 percent of the community budget. And the coincidence of bumper harvests across Europe this year with the agony of Ethiopia's famine makes the "naïve" question about giving away Europe's unwanted food more relevant than ever.

This year the EC's grain mountain has doubled in size to 12 million metric tons, and will cost more than

Excess grain could be shipped to Ethiopia for the cost of storage.

\$500 million to store. Ethiopia, meanwhile, needs one million tons of what experts call "wheat equivalent." By coincidence, the cost of shipping grain to famine relief agencies there would be about \$30 to \$35 a ton, exactly the same as it will cost to stockpile it in Europe.

Many lives could be saved at no cost to European taxpayers. The snag is that special funding would have to be agreed by the EC governments, whereas storage costs are automatic. Nobody quarrels with the theory of development aid. Obviously it is best to tackle the root cause of famine. It is in its practice that development aid is so lacking that it should never be presented as a credible alternative to emergency food aid.

The European Community is currently making it plain to 66 struggling and bewildered countries in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean that the Lomé-3 trade-and-aid pact for 1985-1989 is being pegged at the same cash levels, in real terms, as Lomé-2. Confronted with a take-it-or-leave-it offer of about 7 billion European Currency Units (\$9.5 billion), Third World countries with a "special relationship" with the EC are being told there is no extra money for development aid or food aid.

The Third World's situation is worsening fast. The need for emergency food aid to debt-ridden developing countries is growing almost exponentially. To feed the poorest nations in a world whose population will, by the year 2000, have grown by almost half again to an estimated 6.15 billion—food giveaways will have had to increase five-fold, to the yearly equivalent of 40 million to 50 million tons of grain. The rich countries have never achieved the aid target of 10 million tons a year they set in 1974. Their grain aid stands at about 8 million tons, while the United States supplies up to two-thirds and the European Community 22 percent.

New agricultural technologies could double world output by the turn of the century. But as things stand, Third World countries will have to double grain imports by then to keep up with population growth.

The situation is not improved by the poor countries' tendency to fix food prices at low levels to help consumers, not producers.

There is, in any case, a powerful economic argument in favor of food aid. The cost of buying grain has already become so crippling a part of the poor countries' debt burden as oil imports. The International Food Policy Research Institute, source of much testimony to the Brandt Commission, reported recently that food aid is now less than in 1960; the developing countries' grain purchases abroad have had to quadruple during that period, and now cost them \$21 billion a year.

The EC Commission has sought since 1982 to reform community food policy from its traditional character as a funnel for unwanted surpluses. Its success has been limited: Two-thirds of EC aid is still dairy produce, which is less practical than grain, and grain aid is less than one-tenth of the community's overproduction. The rest helps to fuel Europe's aging trade war with the United States by glutting the international market.

It is impossible to ignore the administrative barriers and economic market complexities that make dramatic boxes to food aid difficult. Nevertheless, these should not be a respectable cloak for inaction.

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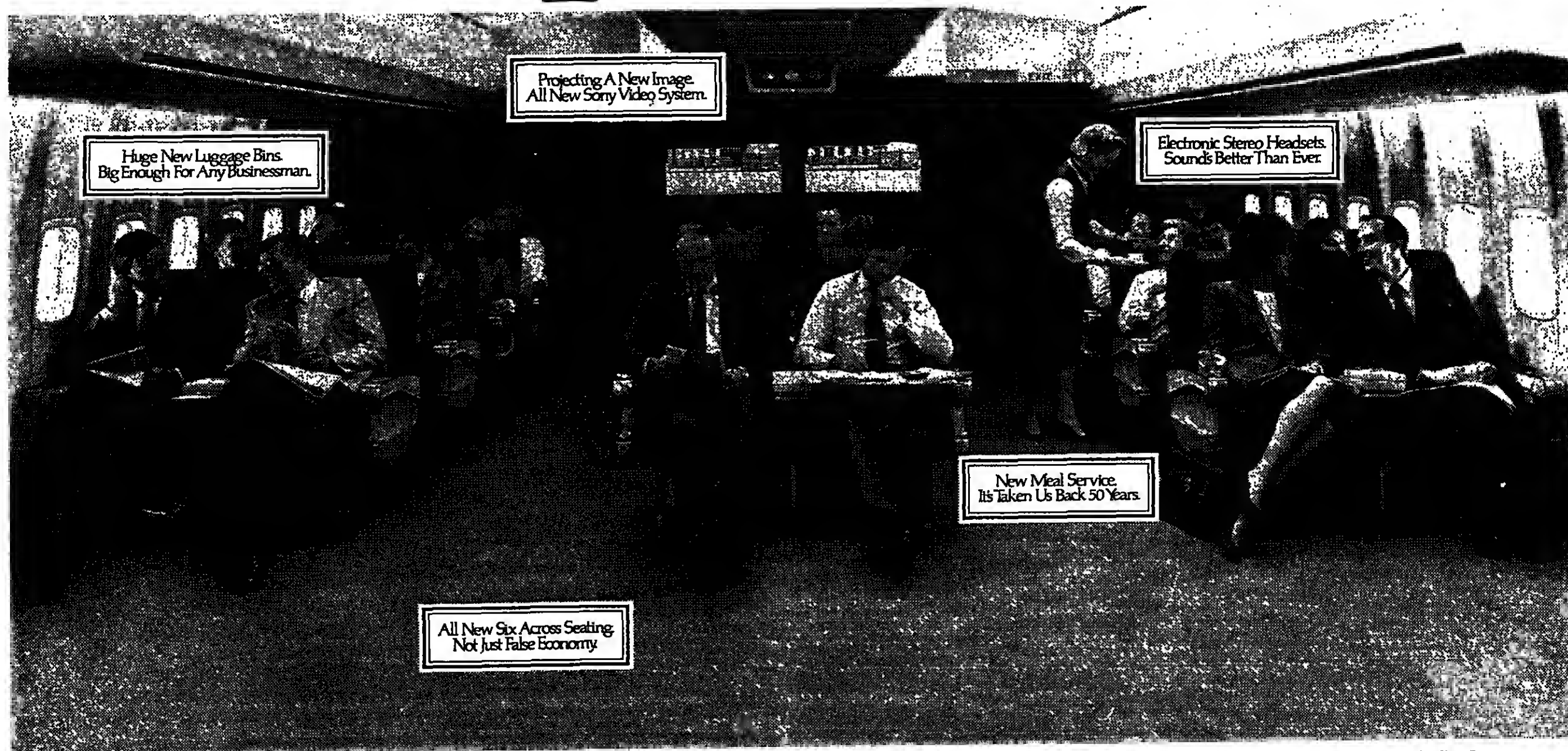
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مكتبة الاصل

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Excess grain could be shipped to Ethiopia for the cost of storage.



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Big Enough For Any Businessman.

Projecting A New Image.
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NYSE Climbs in Active Day

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied with renewed force Thursday, aided by falling interest rates and anticipation of possible moves by the Federal Reserve toward easier credit.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 9.71 in 2,127.09.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange reached a two-week high of 107.4 million shares, up from 91.3 million Wednesday.

Stocks rallied Tuesday as the credit markets posted a strong showing, then backed off Wednesday as bonds turned mixed. In Thursday's activity, interest rates resumed their recent decline, and the stock market responded again.

There has been much talk lately, from the Reagan administration and elsewhere, of a less restrictive Federal Reserve credit policy and the possibility of a continued drop in interest rates.

Speculation on Wall Street has it that the Fed is holding off on any overt moves to loosen its reins until after the election, in order to avoid the appearance of political partisanship.

But many analysts feel that economic and credit conditions are ripe for the Fed to become more aggressive once the election is over.

The money supply has been growing only slowly lately. The central bank's weekly reported issued after the stock market closed Thursday showed that the basic measure of the money supply over the past 13 weeks averaged only a 2.1 percent rate of gain.

Advocates of an easier monetary policy argue that the Fed can adopt a more stimulative

M-1 Falls \$2.5 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.5 billion to a seasonally adjusted average of \$344.7 billion in the week ended Oct. 22, down from a revised \$347.2 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

policy at this point without reviving inflation fears. They also say the Fed might find it prudent to do so as a means of keeping the pace of the economy from slowing too much.

Blue chips contributing to the Dow Jones industrial average's gain included International Business Machines, up 1 1/4 at 125 3/4; U.S. Steel, up 1 1/4 at 24 1/4; Allied Corp., up 1 1/4 at 34 1/4; and Merck, up 1 1/4 at 87 1/4.

Anderson Clayton dropped 2 1/4 to 31 1/4. The company reported sharply lower quarterly earnings.

As the day passed, Wall Streeters finished tallying the market's showing in October, a month in which the popular averages showed only mixed and small changes.

The Standard & Poor's 500, a more sensitive gauge of the market's movement, rose 8.2 percent, and home building issues, up 7.2 percent.

Falling world oil prices at the same time depressed groups like offshore drilling, down 13.7 percent, and oil field equipment and service stocks, down 9 percent.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2127.09	2127.09	2127.09	2127.09
S&P 500	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
NASDAQ Composite	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4
U.S. Steel	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Allied Corp.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Merck	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Anderson Clayton	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4
U.S. Steel	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Allied Corp.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Merck	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
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IBM	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4
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Allied Corp.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Merck	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close</
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(Continued on Page 12)

Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Nov. 2, 1984

Page 9

Paris's Sprawling Month of Photography

by Judith Mara Gutman

PARIS — The upstart is at it again. The city of Paris is putting on its third biennial Mois de la Photographie, a month in which the city's galleries, museums, and public spaces burst with photography. One hundred exhibitions of classic, historic, and newly discovered work from Europe, Asia and the Americas — some superb, some flat — blanket the city.

Moreover, using a 3-million-franc (\$320,000) appropriation from the city of Paris, Jean-Luc Monterosso, head of the Mois, has enlarged its scope this year to include a nonstop 16-hour showing of films, two colloquiums, a series of conferences, daily continuous video at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, and even an auction.

Calm and soft-spoken as he sinks into a discussion of Paris's new monument to culture, Monterosso talks of how a society dreams. That is the theme this year, Monterosso believes in dreams, "because you dream of change when you are in crisis... and this society has been in crisis — no? — for ten years."

It has also acquired a partner — the Ministry of Culture — at least symbolically. The Centre National des Arts Plastiques is sponsoring a handful of events, including some of the splashier exhibitions, like Cecil Beaton's

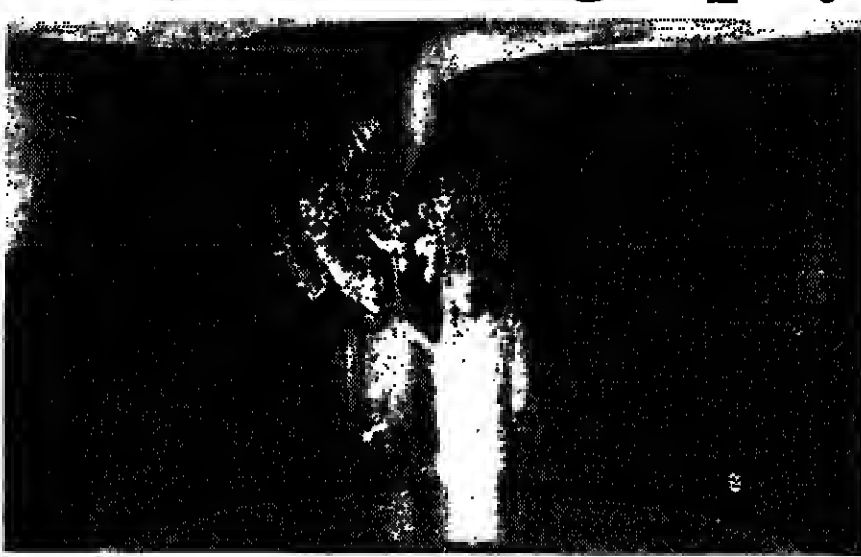
sweeping array of his life and times, "From Winston Churchill to Marilyn Monroe," at the Espace Pierre Cardin.

Christian Caujolle, photography critic for the Paris daily Liberation, thinks the photography month lacks aesthetic direction. "But that is not bad," he says. "The Mois is a public fête, a festival. Everything — good and bad — is here."

There is a pronounced international flavor this year. There are Käroly Escher's whimsical and somber photographs from 1930s Hungary. There are holograms — laser, not camera-produced images — of the Peking Opera and revolutionary photos of 20th-century China. Photos by Erwin Blumenfeld, one of the century's most inventive, and underrated, photographers, stir our acceptance of reality. Nineteenth-century photos made under the direction of Dr. Jean-Martin Charcot suggest the revolution in medical illustration he created. And the striking new modes created by Rossella Bellusci's fashion photography carve a new future for one of photography's hard-line commercial worlds.

And what would a photographic celebration in Paris be without some representation — dressed up with a unique point of view — of Henri Cartier-Bresson? This is at the Musée Carnavalet, the city's historical museum, from Nov. 6 to Jan. 13.

Popular entertainment is one of the Mois's



Hologram of the Peking Opera.

keys to success. Agathe Gaillard, whose gallery is showing the work of Bernard Faucon, a French photographer, finds such popularity-troublesome. For her the Mois is "a caricature of photography. It is public relations for the city... without professionalism."

Samia Saouma, whose gallery is presenting the exquisite work of Holger Trützschel, agrees. "All it brings," she is sure, "is a big crowd. The people do not look. They just come through, look ten minutes, and go out again. Sometimes," she adds, "we want to go on vacation in November."

Those who stay, however, can see important work, much of it never before shown in Paris.

There is Alfred Stieglitz, one of the most important figures in photography. Although he built an amazing, masterful reign over photography's development in the 20th cen-

tury, his work has never before been seen on the continent in its original form. His work will be at Galerie Zabriskie from Nov. 14 to Dec. 15.

And there is Swiss photography, which is not usually perceived as an oeuvre. It puts Werner Bischof's work next to Jakob Tugener's and Lux Chesse's for new insights at the Pavillon des Arts (101 Rue Rambuteau).

In quite another vein, there is Paul Almay's exhibition, "Of Gods and Men" (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 54 Boulevard Raspail) and Japanese publicity photos from the 1960s (Musée de la Publicité, 18 Rue de Paradis), a period sometimes marked by a slick and provocative contemporary look.

Madeline Deschamps, curator at the American Center, says the Mois is "good for

the city. "There is competition between the city and the [Culture] Ministry. And I'm not on [Mayor Jacques] Chirac's political side. But he has been doing a lot of good things for the city. And the people benefit. Paris has become an artistic center, once again, for international exchange."

Many wish there was more of that international flavor in the Mois, more of the "vitality" that Caujolle, Deschamps and Jean-François Chevrier, editor of Photographes, a new journal exploring photography's ties to art, intellect and technology, see surfacing throughout Europe.

Chevrier wishes there were more exhibitions of the caliber of Jean-Claude Lemagny's, which will be at the Bibliothèque Nationale. It catches, in its representation of contemporary photography, a new European force — Dieter Appeli's work from Germany, Jean-Claude Gautrand's from Spain, as well as some Americans.

It's just that contemporary photography's bubbling, exciting edge seems to be missing. That dawning, flighty, somber, beautiful vitality that has churned through European and, right now to a lesser extent, American photography is just not present.

Where, for instance, are the collages that the Hungarian Kassak, for one, made in the 1950s and '60s? And where are those energy-filled mural-like images that get under the skin, like those of Cindy Sherman of the United States, Georges Rousse of France, and Vinod Dave of India? And where are the images related to performance art that Ulli Weis, in one vein, makes for the theater in Wuppertal?

The Mois does not yet have the texture that comes from an active cosmopolitan mix. Its imagery does not consistently enough fire the imagination.

The American Center is at least approaching a basic question: What is photography's tie to culture? In a series of conferences, three photographers and one critic will successively talk about an American point of view. Photos by Nicholas Nixon and Fredrick Cantor, each in his distinct style, pushing the limits of photographic portraiture —



Fashion by Rossella Bellusci.

although not far enough — are up on the Center's walls.

Monterosso has built a fantastic organization that has given photography a place in the city. He has even been instrumental in plans to extend the Mois. In March 1986, an event called Foto Fest, co-directed by Fred Baldwin, a photographer and associate professor of photography at the University of Houston (and speaking at the American Center this month) will open in Houston. It will include five or six exhibitions jointly produced by Paris and Houston to be shown in both places.

The concern with appealing to a mass audience has resulted in a preponderance of mediocre French exhibitions. Some are in the spirit of the quick fix; some concentrate on fashion, that perennial pleasure dome. Has the reach for larger audiences created a set of blinders for the Mois?

If so, Monterosso shows signs of removing them. He is already talking of the '86 Mois and sees this year's as an "evolution."

Viewers can find a guide to the exhibitions and activities at FNAC Montparnasse and at the Maison d'Information Culturelle, 1 Rue Pierre-Lescot. They can also buy a catalog of the month's exhibitions and activities for 150 francs at any FNAC or any of the exhibition sites.



Károly Escher's bathing bank director (1938).



Marilyn Monroe by Cecil Beaton.

Bill Irwin: Mime Rewarded

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — When the man from the MacArthur Foundation called Bill Irwin the other day, the actor figured it was a friend's practical joke. Sure, he'd heard of the foundation's huge cash grants — the so-called genius awards — but only when other people got them.

When Irwin realized the caller was genuine, and that he had won one of the awards, he was so shocked he forgot exactly how much money he received. "I just know," he said, "that it's a nice chunk that'll come in the mail every month for five years."

With the prestige and the money — somewhere between \$176,000 and \$300,000 over five years for each of the 25 recipients — came particular honor for Irwin. He is the first active performing artist to receive a MacArthur Foundation fellowship in the four years the awards have been given.

The honor roughly coincides with Irwin's Broadway debut in Dario Fo's "Accidental Death of an Anarchist," opening Nov. 15 at the Belasco. Fo, twice granted a visa in time for the opening.

But Irwin is best known for his personal fusion of mime and comedy, seen in New York in the Dance Theater Workshop's "New Mime" series and "Regard of Flight" at the American Place Theater. In those shows, Irwin harkened to such diverse influences as Jackie Gleason, Buster Keaton and The Living Theater. He is surely the first MacArthur Fellow to have studied at both Oberlin College and the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus's College of Clowns.

"People have been calling me 'Boy Genius' since I got the award," Irwin said, "and my line is that I'll avoid the word 'genius' and I'm certainly no boy. I'm 34 now and it's dangerous to contemplate the word genius. I feel complimented when I've done good work and people say so, but I often do bad work, and the trick is to let that, too, inform you."

THE MacArthur Foundation keeps secret most of its selection process and criteria, and it generally has given its awards to scientists and scholars. But the letter from John E. Corbally, the foundation's president, to Irwin lauded his "originality, dedication to creative pursuits and capacity for self-direction." Corbally went on to write that he hoped the cash award would give Irwin "greater freedom from financial and institutional constraints," allowing him even greater creativity.

In the short term, Irwin said he plans to spend his monthly allowance on rent and food — freeing him from the need to support himself by teaching — and on videotapes of his comic influences. He said he particularly wanted to study the timing of Jackie Gleason and Ralph Carney in "The Honeymooners" and George Burns and Gracie Allen.

But Irwin acknowledged a flip side to the MacArthur fellowship. "This award carries a certain onus and a certain set of questions," he said. "A few friends of mine, in the midst of congratulating me, asked said, 'Would you blurt my competitive edge as an actor. I guess anything, too lean or too fat, can blunt you if you let it.'"

"I hope my writing side will be served by the financial security. And I just hope people will watch me when I perform as a performer,"



Bill Irwin in "Regard of Flight."

oot as the recipient of a fairy-tale award. I certainly don't think casting directors will be particularly impressed by the distinction." Irwin began developing his personal style as a reaction against his acting training at the University of California, Los Angeles. "I felt restless, confined by the realistic theater around us," he recalled. "I was looking for a more physical form. I'm fascinated by Kabuki, by Indonesian theater. I also became consciously fascinated by the 'baggy pants' clowning tradition both in Europe and America. It seemed analogous to Kabuki. It's a physical stylization that's bigger than life."

He augmented those interests with study in clowning at the circus school and study in dance at Oberlin College. By 1978, Irwin had moved to San Francisco and met his regular collaborators, the actor Michael O'Connor and the musician Doug Skinner.

The trio brought their "Regard of Flight" to New York in 1982, and Irwin has lived in the city since. Both "Regard of Flight" and his mime performances at the Dance Theater Workshop won wide acclaim, with critics hailing him as "a post-modern comedian," "a brilliant clown" and "the funniest man now on a New York stage."

He is not too bad with an answering machine, either. When a visitor tried to call Irwin at home, these words greeted him: "Please leave me a message after I kill the cockroach." A crunching sound followed, then Irwin muttering, "Damn it."

Now he can probably afford an exterminator.

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The Return of a Graying Beatle

by Robert Palmer

NEW YORK — There's a bit of gray in Paul McCartney's impeccably styled hair these days, and when the most commercially successful former Beatle lifts his eyebrows to emphasize a point his forehead bunches into parallel lines.

But band him a guitar, sit him down in front of a camera, and suddenly he's as winsome as ever. His eyes roll heavenward, and with the apparent sincerity of a choirboy he sings in the limpid high tenor that carried the melodies of "Yesterday," "Eleanor Rigby" and his other contributions to the most popular band in the history of popular music.

McCartney arrived in New York recently for the premiere of his new film, "Give My Regards to Broad Street." He wrote the story and screenplay and assembled a cast that includes Bryan Brown, the award-winning Australian actor, and the late Sir Ralph Richardson. He hired a young director making his first feature film after successfully directing commercials and financed the project out of his own pocket until 20th Century-Fox looked at some rushes and agreed to back the film in exchange for worldwide distribution rights.

"One thing that originally brought the Beatles together was that we were sort of literary Bohemians," McCartney recalled as he sprawled on the couch in a hotel suite. "That was the strength behind the Beatles, really, that certain amount of literacy behind the rocker attitudes. It was easy to write songs because of that, but I never seemed to get past the first paragraph when I tried to write prose."

"Finally, I had to get something down, and the inspiration for it came when I was busted for marijuana in Japan a few years back. I was in jail there for nine days, and going from this — a sweeping gesture emphasized the luxurious surroundings — to that was quite an experience. I felt after I got home that I had to get it down on paper, and I did."

"Then one day I was stuck in a traffic jam; I started scribbling and filled up something like 25 sheets of paper with ideas for a screenplay. At the time, I was commuting from the country in to London to record, two hours each way, and I used those four hours



Paul McCartney.

a day to work on what eventually became "Give My Regards to Broad Street."

The film recounts a day in the life of an international pop star who sends an associate off with the master tape for his new album, the result of a year's work, and learns to his horror that both tape and associate have disappeared.

THIS plot device, and some effective ensemble acting, sustain the film and its musical numbers, which include several new songs — material McCartney wrote and recorded on his solo albums or with his band Wings — and new arrangements of several Beatles songs. This is the first time any of the former Beatles have resurrected Beatles music on their own records.

"Some of those songs, like 'Four No One,' were done for a Beatles album and never performed at any concert or on any later record," McCartney noted. "And I rather fancied the idea of wrapping my vocal cords around some of those melodies again. After the Beatles' breakup, nobody wanted to do those songs again; it was like after a bad argument with someone, you don't want to remind yourself of it. Plus, I think we all wanted to prove that we could do it on our own. I know I didn't want to be Beatle Paul, I wanted it to be quite clear to everyone that I was ex-Beatle Paul."

IN addition to the film's performances of several Beatles tunes, there is another link with the past — the presence of Ringo Starr, who plays drums and, with his droll wit, steals most of the scenes he's in.

"Ringo refused to drum on one or two of the old songs," McCartney said, "so we scrapped the idea of doing them. Peter Webb, the director, really wanted to do 'Hey, Jude,' and I was quite up for it, but Ringo said, 'No, I've already done that one.' He felt the records we'd made of some songs were the definitive performances of those songs. And I remembered that years ago, when the band was asked to redo certain numbers for television, we said, 'We bloody can't. We've hit those songs once, they're there on that plastic and that's it, the whole thing. It'll never happen again.'"

McCartney, calling on the talents of musicians he respected, assembled several groups to back him in various parts of the film. The best of these united McCartney and Starr, the original Beatles rhythm section, with two of the most resourceful and exciting contemporary rock guitarists, Dave Edmunds and Chris Spedding.

Several performances by this band, along with the rearranged Beatles material and old and new songs featuring other rock luminaries, will be on the film's soundtrack album.

Did playing with such good musicians set McCartney thinking about performing live again? "Yeah, it really whetted my appetite," he admitted. "The next thing on my agenda is writing new songs and making a new album, but in truth, I think at some point I probably will get back out there again. That Spedding-Edmunds-Ringo lineup wasn't a bad little band, for example — not bad at all."

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TRAVEL

NOVEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 63.66.51).
CONCERT — Nov. 26: Ro-Mi-Ro Trio (Diabelli, Haydn).
RECITALS — Nov. 5: Leonid Brumberg piano (Haydn, Chopin).
Nov. 7: Kai Scheffler cello, Dorothea Broichhausen piano (Strauss, Stravinsky).
Nov. 8: Martin Kubik violin, Christian Scholz cello (Bach, Dvorak).
Nov. 9: Yusef Wada soprano, Karl Hudez piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
Nov. 13: George Hamann violin, Christoph Thellier piano (Debussy, Mozart).
Nov. 13: Akiko Kitagawa piano (Beethoven).
Nov. 15: Markus Prause piano (Bach).
Nov. 16: Eva Ott piano (Brahms, Chopin).
Nov. 19: Anton Voigt piano (Bach, Beethoven).
Nov. 20: Marielena Fernandes piano (Mozart, Schumann).
Nov. 27: Otto Niederdorfer piano (Beethoven, Chopin).
Nov. 28: Gerhard Panzenboeck bass (Brahms).
Nov. 29: Lorenz Ewaschko baritone, Jan Wagner piano (Mozart, Schumann).
International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
THEATER — Nov. 6-9, 13-17, 20-24, 29, 30: "Our Town" (Wilden).
Staatsoper (tel: 532.40).
OPERA — Nov. 5 and 8: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
Nov. 9, 12: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
Nov. 11, 15, 19: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
Nov. 16, 20, 24: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
Nov. 25: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
CONCERT — Nov. 11: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Arthur Fagen conductor (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Nov. 10, 14, 16, 18: "The Beggar Student" (Müllacker).
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95).
CONCERTS — Nov. 8: National Belgian Orchestra, Georges Olters conductor, Paul Tortelier cello (Debussy, Tchaikovsky).
Nov. 29: Bergen Philharmonic Orchestra, Edith Volckaert violin (Sibelius).
Ghent, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).
CONCERT — Nov. 9: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Arthur Fagen conductor (Beethoven, Dvorak).
OPERA — Nov. 23, 25, 28: "The Beggar Student" (Müllacker).
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).
OPERA — Oct. 22-25: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).
OPERA — Nov. 7-11: "La Fille du Tambour Major" (Offenbach).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj (tel: 13.42.62).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art".
To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Bok".
Nov. 24-Jan. 27: "Troll Pictures".
Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).
CONCERTS — Nov. 8 and 9: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Brahms, Strauss).
Nov. 11: Radio Light Orchestra, Martin Turmovsky conductor (Dvorak, Ravel).
Nov. 28: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Helmuth Rilling conductor (Bach).
Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.36).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 11: "Restoration Pictures".
Nov. 10-Feb. 3: "Around Holberg".
Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "The Return of Thorvaldsen".
To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases".

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Nov. 11: "Urbanus and Beppo" photographs by Nigel Savill.
To Nov. 13: "Impressionism to the Present Day".
Nov. 15-January: "James Tissot".
Barbican Hall — London Concert Orchestra — Nov. 2: David Coleman conductor (Berlioz, Saint-Saëns).
Nov. 3: Fraser Goulding conductor, Joanna Grunberg piano (Tchaikovsky).
London Symphony Orchestra — Nov. 6 and 8: Paavo Berglund conductor, Boris Belkin violin (Verdi, Brahms).
Nov. 9 and 15: André Bernard conductor (Rossini, Tchaikovsky).
Nov. 20 and 27: Pierre Boulez conductor, Jessie Norman soprano (Stravinsky, Berg).
Nov. 22: Pinchas Zukerman conductor (Verdi, Rossini, Vivaldi).
Nov. 29: John Georgiadis conductor (Beethoven, Mozart).
English Chamber Orchestra — Nov. 9: Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Mozart).
Nov. 16: Raymond Leppard conductor (Respighi, Bach).
Nov. 21: Michael Tilson Thomas conductor, Cho-Liang Lin violin (Mozart).

WEEKEND

HOLIDAYS

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Nov. 23: Nicholas Krmer conductor (Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns).
Nov. 28: Philip Ledger conductor (Bach, Haydn).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Nov. 23-5, 8, 14-17, 21-24, 28, 29, 30: "Mother Courage" (Brecht).
Nov. 9, 10, 19, 20: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton).
Nov. 13, 28, 29: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Hara Collection." — Prints in Germany 1880-1933.
Nov. 9-Mar. 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art 966-1066."
Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings."
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.98.51).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch."
To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."
To Dec. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."
Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — Nov. 5 and 8: "Swann Lake" (Ballet).
Nov. 17, 22, 24, 27: "Vari Capricci." — "Young Apollo." — "Elite Synchronisms" (Ashton, Binyon).
Nov. 20 and 22: "Raymonda" (Petipa/Nureyev).
Nov. 23, 28, 30: "Mayerling" (MacMillan).
OPERA — Nov. 2, 7, 10, 12, 15, 19, 20 and 22: "Carmen" (Bizet).
Nov. 16, 21, 26, 29: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Fate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)."
To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)."
Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
CONCERTS — Nov. 7: Villers Piano Quartet (Mozart, Schumann).
Nov. 9: Australia Ensemble (Mozart, Zemlin).
Nov. 11: The English Concert, Trevor Pincock conductor/harpist (Albinoni, Vivaldi).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

VIENNA SCHUBERTIAD

VIENNA — The second annual Schubertiade focuses on the composers works from 1814 through the first half of 1815. Events include:
CONCERTS — Nov. 17 and 21: Köchl Quartet, Vienna Männergesang-Verein, Xaver Meyer conductor.
Nov. 18: Vienna Choirboys, Vienna Choir.
Nov. 19 and 20: New Vienna Vocal Ensemble, Peter Altmann conductor, Helmut Deutsch piano.
Nov. 25: Viscova Madrigal Choir, Xaver Meyer conductor, Vienna Symphoniker, Horst Stio conductor.
RECITALS — Nov. 18 and 22: Helmut Deutsch, Leonard Hokanson piano.

Nov. 23: Erik Werba piano.
For further information tel: (55.56.41/46)



Erik Werba piano.

Nov. 11: Budapest Wind Ensemble (Bach, Mozart).
Nov. 14 and 28: Medici String Quartet (Haydn, Brahms).
Nov. 24: Nash Ensemble, Anthony Rolfe Johnson tenor (Rossini, Mendelssohn).
Nov. 25: Allegri String Quartet, Rian de Waal piano (Britten, Dvorak).
Nov. 30: Paragon Ensemble, Linda Ormiston mezzo-soprano (Mozart, Ponchielli).
RECITALS — Nov. 3: András Schiff piano (Bach).
Nov. 4: Susan Milne flute, Marisa Robles harp (Bocsa, Telenam).
Nov. 5: Enid Katalan piano (Beethoven, Ravel).
Nov. 6, 10: Hermann Prey baritone, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Schubert).
Nov. 12: Hanni Schmid-Wyss piano (Smetana, Schumann).
Nov. 13: Melvyn Tan fortepiano (Schubert, Beethoven).
Nov. 19: Jocelyn Abbot and Richard Mapp piano (Brahms, Stravinsky).
Nov. 20: Thomas Hampton baritone, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Scarlatti, Wolf).
Nov. 21: Tang Yun violin, Craig Sheppard piano (Beethoven, Dvorak).
Nov. 22: Borodin Trio (Ravel, Dvorak).
Nov. 23: Jean-Claude Penetier piano (Beethoven, Liszt).
Nov. 27: Israel Piano Trio (Mozart, Brahms).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Nov. 10, 12, 21, 24, 30: "Les Interminables du Coeur" (Péti Debussy, Wagner).
OPERA — Nov. 3, 4, 19, 26: "Oie Zauflotte" (Mozart).
Nov. 8, 13, 20: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
Nov. 9 and 16: "Don Pasquale" (Ottaviani).
Nov. 11, 14, 18, 22, 27: "Aida" (Verdi).
Nov. 17 and 23: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Nov. 28: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Philharmonie (tel: 548.80).
CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Nov. 7 and 8: Bernard Haitink conductor, Shlomo Mintz violin (Brahms).
Nov. 14 and 15: Horst Stein conductor (Pfitzner).
Nov. 28: Giuseppe Patané conductor (Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky).
Berlin Symphony Orchestra — Nov. 9, 10, 30: Boris Ljapunov conductor, Tchaikovsky Raynon piano, Lukas David violin (Liszt, Tchaikovsky).
Nov. 16: Thomas-Christian David conductor, Friederike Richter piano (Beethoven).
JAZZ — Nov. 3: Swing At Six. Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28: Watergate 7 + One. Nov. 8: Claude Tisserand Sextet. Nov. 15: Memphis Slim.
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).

PORTUGAL

LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (733.11.11).
CONCERTS — Nov. 7: London Brass Quintet (B. J. Purcell).
Nov. 8 and 9: Gulbenkian Orchestra, Michel Tachnak conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Brahms, Mozart).
Nov. 12: Paris String Quartet (Beethoven, Stravinsky).
Nov. 15 and 16: Gulbenkian Orchestra, Claudio Scimone conductor, Pierre Waller violin (Mozart, Spohr).
RECITALS — Nov. 5: Zygmunt Kruszyński (Ligeti, Webern).
Nov. 6: Clélia Vitalcello, Wella Maissa piano (Beethoven, Paganini).
Nov. 27: Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven).
Nov. 28: Oliveira Lopes baritone, Hennie Joubert piano (Ravel, Schumann).
Saint Carlos National Theatre (tel: 36.84.08).
OPERA — Nov. 21, 25, 27: "Tosca" (Puccini).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Drawings by Allan Ramsay."
Nov. 24 (tel: 667.10.11).
RECITAL — Nov. 8: Peter Mountain violin, Angela Dale piano (Beethoven).
Nov. 13: Jean Murray flute, John Moore piano.
Nov. 14: "Queen's Hall" (tel: 668.21.17).
CONCERTS — Nov. 3: Edinburgh Symphony Orchestra, Leon Coates conductor, Margaret Aarson soprano (Dvorak, Strauss).
Nov. 10: Musica Viva, Glyn Bragg conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).
Nov. 17: Edinburgh Bach Choir, John Grundy conductor (Bach).
Nov. 24: Scottish Chamber Choir, Colin Tipler conductor (Mozart, Pachelbel).
Nov. 25: Scottish Sinfonia, Neil Marley conductor, Margaret Murray McLeod piano (Bartok, Debussy).
JAZZ — Nov. 2: Dave Holland Quintet.
Nov. 9: Clarinet Summit.
Nov. 16: Spirit Level.
Nov. 24: "Usher Hall" (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERTS — Nov. 2: Neme Järvi conductor, Boris Berman piano (Dvorak, Stravinsky).
Nov. 9: James Loughran conductor, Yuzuko Horigome violin (Brahms).
Nov. 16: Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor (Mahler).
Nov. 23: Paavo Berglund conductor, Jukka-Pekka Vartiainen violin (Sibelius, Shostakovich).
Nov. 30: Neme Järvi conductor, Emanuel Ax piano (Frank, Mozart).

IRELAND

WEXFORD, Festival (tel: 71.99.42).
OPERA — Nov. 2: "Our Lady's Jugler" (Massenet).
Nov. 3: "Le Astuzie Femminili" (Cimarosa).

DOONESBURY



Restaurants: The Personal Touch

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Thank goodness life repeats itself. As soon as one thinks that all the great old Paris bistros are dead or nearing their last gasp, a new crop of tiny, personalized restaurants pop up with many lovable characters marring the stoves and waiting tables.

Walking into L'Assiette, a year-old, five-table restaurant tucked into the space once occupied by a charcuterie, is like walking into the stage set for a Parisian bistro of the 1930s. There are the etched-glass windows, plain wooden chairs and tables, the floors that look like a crazy quilt and, of course, Lulu. Boxy, effervescent Lulu, with her navy beret, mismatched socks, rubber-soled work shoes and a mouth that closes only long enough to take a quick breath.

She is one of those tiny, amazingly energetic characters who exhaust you by their very presence. Raised on a farm in the Southwest, Lucette Rousseau is as proud as can be of her little enterprise. She is a one-person show, handling the three-weekly trips to the central market at Rungis, the menu-planning, the cooking, the telephone and the clean-up with less than a handful of helpers. And, as one would imagine, she's off-the-wall passionate about food.

"How do you like the *marquise au chocolat*?" she asks one diner.

"I finished making it between cooking your *marcassin* and his *coquille*," she says with a bit of well-deserved bragging. Lulu offers solid, classic bistro fare, adding, of course, her own personality. She harbors a fondness for wild mushrooms and game, thinks her *bouillabaisse* is out of this world and eagerly invites the entire contents of the restaurant back for next week's *civet de lièvre*. Her *fricassée de cèpe* is earthy, generous and showered with healthy chunks of garlic; her servings of meaty, spicy *marcassin* big enough to satisfy at least two hearty diners, and her desserts are artisanal and barely correct: a sadly out of season *charlotte aux fraises*, and a pleasant *marquise au chocolat*. The house *Bourguignon* is just fine, and the theater worth the price of admission. One fears that the energy and simplicity won't last. So reserve a table while Lulu's hot, and enjoy.

When a chef one respects recommends not once, but twice, that you try another restaurant, one would be a fool not to sit up and take notice. Alain Dutoir of the Trou Gascon is in love with La Cognille, and one can see why. Owner Gerard Allemoudou — a bear of a man with a hearty laugh and a fine sense of humor — holds court here with flair, adding life and atmosphere to the tiny, bare-bones, aggressively undecorated restaurant he named after the land snail found in his

native Charente. The Charente is the land of great fish, great butter and, of course, Cognac, and you will find all of them here in abundance.

The menu, handwritten in chalk on an old blackboard is virtually indecipherable. But it's there for show as much as anything else. "Are you going to eat what I want you to eat, or what you want to eat?" Allemoudou demands right out.

The *rilletes* of mackerel, the simple grilled turbot, the salad of smoked haddock and spinach, the poached baby bar, no bigger than sardines, all sound too good to take a chance at pot luck. I have rarely tasted fish so impeccably fresh, so untouched by sauces or seasoning. (It would be nice if one could add a shake of salt, a turn of pepper, if one wished, but they are not on the table.) The thick slices of country bread are incredibly delicious and the wine list is worth a few visits on its own merit. There's an excellent Sancerre, fine white Graves and Muscadet, and what may well be the city's largest collection of rare Cognac.

L'Assiette, 181 Rue du Château, Paris 14; tel: 322.64.86. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 150 francs a person, including wine and service.

La Cognille, 89 Rue Daguerre, Paris 14; tel: 322.69.01. Closed Sunday and Monday. No credit cards. About 170 francs a person, including wine and service.



Fans at Jim Morrison's grave.

Remembering Jim Morrison

We have assembled inside this ancient & insane theater
To propagate our lust for wisdom
& flee the swirling wisdom
of the streets

by Christopher Pala

PARIS — The words were written a decade and a half ago by Jim Morrison, the vocalist of The Doors rock group, who died in Paris in 1971 at the age of 27.

They still have meaning for Morrison's latter-day fans, who have turned his grave in the staid Père Lachaise cemetery into a shrine to the 1960s, a meeting place for young rebels and a problem for the cemetery administrators.

His grave, including a life-size marble bust sculpted by a fan, is covered with graffiti and so are the two-dozen nearest ones. Inscriptions range from "Jim Is Alive" to the intriguing "My spy is in California and he knows." There are lyrics from Doors hits, such as, appropriately, "This is the End," "Before I sink into the deep sleep, I want to hear the scream of the butterfly" and the poem that inspired the band's name, attributed by his biographers to William Blake: "There are things that are known and between, there are doors."

There are usually flowers on Morrison's grave, often lifted from other graves by a steady stream of 1980s versions of flower children who stand around quietly, exchange shy smiles and nods, share an occasional white bottle or marijuana joint and play Doors music on cassette recorders.

The grave, littered with cigarette butts and empty bottles, clashes with its neatly kept surroundings: 108 acres of tree-shaded sloping hills where Chopin, Wilde, Balzac, Bizet, Piaf and others rest.

But the Morrison fans — some are tourists, others regulars — have little interest in the other residents of Père Lachaise: what they seek is a whiff of an age when dissent was the norm, when young people could make their blood race by shouting, "We want the world and we want it NOW!"

Marella Buckley, a slender brunette of 17

with wide, searching blue eyes, grew up in Cork, Ireland, knowing somehow that "We don't need money to be happy."

"This place left me speechless," she said. "All the people who left the messages make me feel my impulses against work were justified."

A blonde woman from Michigan who did not want to be identified said, "I resent the fact that my parents had me in '65. I missed everything — I'm a sixties person stuck in the sterile eighties."

"I don't think he's really dead," she said. "Neither did another visitor, Karen van der Valt, 23, of Pretoria. 'I think he got sick of people leeching on him and broke away and faked the story of his own death,' she said."

How Morrison died remains in doubt. His girlfriend, Pamela Courson, said she found him dead in a bathtub in their Marais apartment on the morning of July 3, 1971.

His manager, Bill Siddons, arrived from Los Angeles on July 6. He said he was met by a sealed coffin and a certificate that listed the cause of death as a heart attack, though no autopsy was made.

MORRISON was buried at Père Lachaise on July 7 by a half-dozen friends, and it wasn't until Siddons returned to Los Angeles on July 9 that he announced the death publicly.

"The initial news of his death was kept quiet," Siddons said, "to avoid the notoriety and circus-like atmosphere that surrounded the deaths of such rock personalities as Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix."

Jerry Hopkins and Danny Sugarmann, authors of the Morrison biography "No One Here Gets Out Alive," said Morrison, a longtime alcoholic, could have died naturally. "His body was old and his soul was tired."

They also raised questions about whether or not he died. Faking his own death to get away from "an image he'd outgrown but couldn't live down" was "perfectly in keeping with his unpredictable character," the authors concluded.

Probably only Courson knew, and she died three years after Morrison.

His was an image of raw sexuality, of burning defiance, of a blend of theater and poetry that made one rock reviewer call The Doors at their late-1960s peak "the most

dramatic group on the road today." It also led to a Miami trial on charges that included exposing himself during a concert.

It was an image Morrison came to Paris to shed in March 1971. He wanted to write poetry. He had already published two slim volumes himself, including "An American Prayer," from which the poem at the top is excerpted.

The stardom he fled returned years after he died. Some trace it to the use in 1979 of one of The Doors' most famous songs, "The End," in the film "Apocalypse Now."

On the 10th anniversary of his death, Rolling Stone magazine did a cover story on him entitled "Hot, Sexy and Dead." Elektra Records, the group's label, sold more disks in the first half of 1981 than in any year when Morrison was alive, though the group often took and held the top of the charts.

The boom is continuing, said Elektra's vice president for International, Bill Berger, in a telephone interview from New York. "Sales have been incredible in the last four years," he said.

"The Doors just keep on turning on new generations," he said. "Alive and Well," the latest Doors album, which includes Morrison, "just went platinum," selling more than a million copies.

But at the management building of Père Lachaise, Morrison's popularity is no cause for joy. Catherine Letourneur, the cemetery's deputy curator, said the fans "come to drug themselves and get drunk, which is not very appropriate for a cemetery. It's the only grave that poses a problem for us." Scooping plainclothes policemen stop by once a day, confiscate wine bottles and force everyone to stand up.

In 1980, a previous curator asked for the transfer of Morrison's remains, saying "The situation is intolerable."

The grave is leased in perpetuity, and such a move is impossible without consent of the next of kin. Morrison's family — his father was once the youngest admiral in the U.S. Navy — have not been in touch, said the present curator, Guy Martin.

"Otherwise, we can only move him if his grave is abandoned, and that," Martin said with a wry smile, "is not going to happen."

مكتبات الاصل

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Salzburg

by Paul Hofmann

SALZBURG — The famous conductors and artists, the well-heeled festival audiences, the celebrity watchers and the tourists have gone. Now is the time to explore and enjoy Mozart's city, nestled beneath three steep hills on the banks of the Salzach River.

In autumn, Salzburg sheds much of the cosmopolitan trappings, snobbery and commercialism that envelop it during its high-summer season and becomes itself again: the small capital of an Austrian region that ranges from a delightful lake district to majestic Alpine peaks.

Off-season Salzburg (population: 145,000) is an engaging blend of provincialism, good living, cordiality and cultural sophistication. Many hotels stay open all year and offer reduced rates. There is plenty of music in the concert halls, the churches and the Landestheater.

In winter, when the mountains on the horizon turn white and snow laces the ancient fortress, local children gawk at the booths of the pre-Christmas market in Cathedral Square, while troupes of singers from the mountain villages stroll through the narrow streets, wearing historic costumes and chanting Advent carols.

An increasing number of winter sports enthusiasts make Salzburg their temporary headquarters. Others come for Salzburg's celebrated waters, which were praised by Paracelsus, the Renaissance physician and alchemist whose statue stands behind the Kurhaus, the modern municipal spa.

Much of Salzburg's architectural splendor is the heritage from a long line of prince-bishops who ruled the city and its region from the High Middle Ages until 1803. These ecclesiastical lords built the Hohensalzburg, the fortress that dominates the city, as well as the cathedral, the other churches and the Renaissance and Baroque palaces that helped Salzburg become known as the "German Rome."

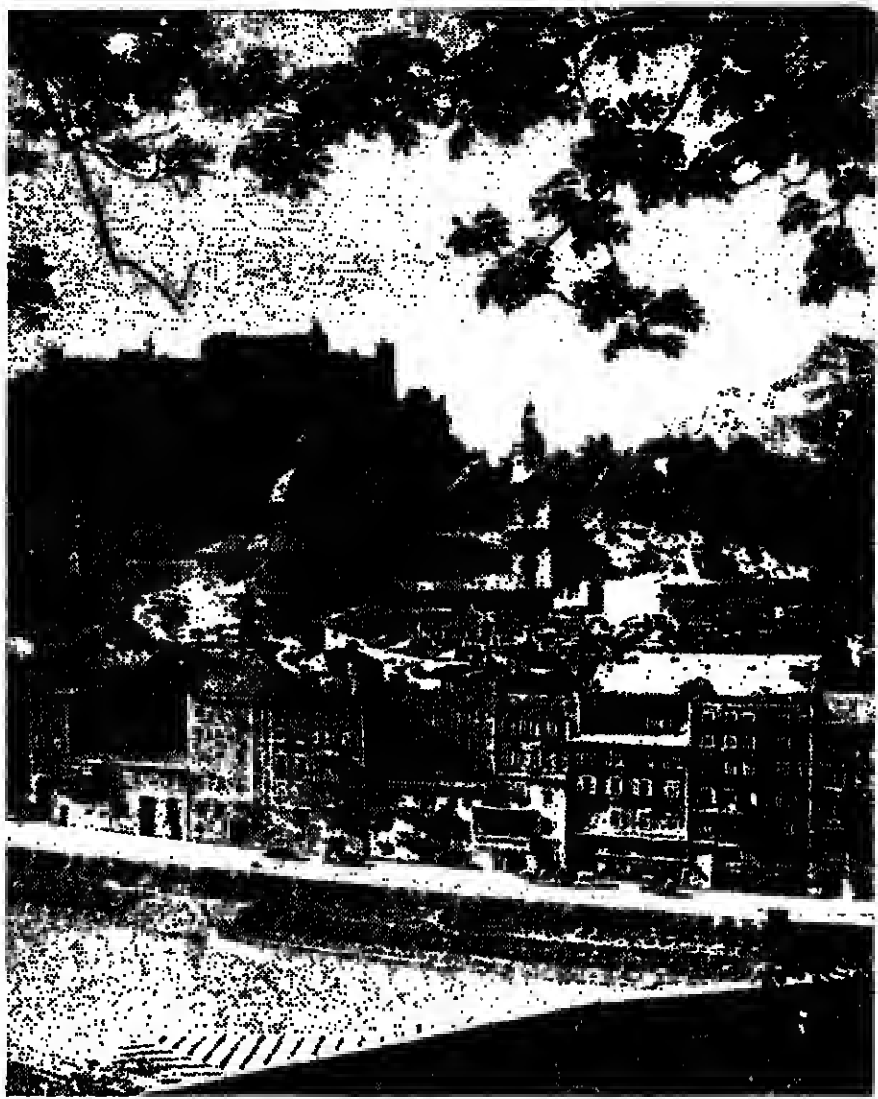
This year Salzburg is commemorating the 1,200th anniversary of the death of St. Vigil, an Irish missionary who was the city's bishop from A.D. 747 to 784. St. Vigil founded Salzburg's first cathedral and helped make the city a beacon of civilization in the Dark Ages. A solemn requiem for the saint will be celebrated in the Salzburg Cathedral Nov. 27, the day of his death.

The 900-year-old fortress contains vast chambers with Gothic carvings and marble reliefs, a court room, a Justice Hall (which the guides call the "torture chamber"), a chapel and the so-called Salzburg Steer, a mechanical organ built in 1502 which is still played three times a day. Guided tours of the fortress are conducted every half hour between 9:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

Salzburg's festival theaters — a modern complex that includes two indoor theaters and the Felsenreitschule, the former riding school with galleries that were built in the living rock of Mönchsberg nearly 300 years ago — can be visited during non-festival months at 3 P.M. Monday through Friday, 11 A.M. Saturday. Participants for guided tours gather at 1 Hofstallgasse.

The Mirabell Palace, built in 1606 by Prince-Archbishop Wolf Dietrich for his mistress, on the right bank of the Salzach, now houses the mayor's office. Its showy Marble Hall is used for civil weddings and concerts. Visitors may wander in and marvel at the extravagant main staircase.

The fare on Salzburg's trolley buses is 10 schillings (about 50 cents); children half price. Frequent buses to many winter sports centers in the region leave from the main railroad station and from Mirabellplatz, where schedules are displayed.



Salzburg, with the cathedral and Hohensalzburg.



The cathedral towers, seen from Residenzplatz.

ALTHOUGH Wolfgang Amadeus left Salzburg as a young man, and afterward showed little nostalgia for his birthplace, it's Mostly Mozart in the city today. The local music academy is called the Mozarteum; the composer's name and the names of characters in his operas recur (Café Pamina, for instance) around the city, and his likeness, powdered wig and all, adorns candy wrappers, crockery and other items.

Despite the mercantile overkill, Mozart devotees will feel a shiver of emotion upon entering the narrow old house, at 9 Getreidegasse, where the composer was born on Jan. 27, 1756, and lived until he was 7. On display in the three-story building, which is now a museum, are a clavichord and a hammer-clavier on which Mozart played; his small first violin; models of productions of his operas, and other memorabilia. Open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Getreidegasse, on the southern (left) bank of the Salzach, is the city's main shopping street and is closed to traffic.

The Mozart family house, at 8 Makartplatz, on the right bank, was rebuilt after suffering heavy damage during World War II. In this building, where Mozart lived from 1773 to 1780, the Dancing Master's Room has been preserved as a museum. It contains the painting by Johann N. de la Croce showing Wolfgang Amadeus and his sister Nannerl at the clavichord, their father playing the violin.

Mozart's small summer house, where the composer reportedly wrote "The Magic Flute," was long ago transferred from Vienna to Salzburg and can be visited in a garden at the back of the Mozarteum, 26 Schwarzstrasse. To arrange a visit, telephone the Mozarteum at 73154, or see it during the intermission of a concert at the Mozarteum.

The Mozart family grave, where the composer's father is buried, is in St. Sebastian Cemetery, 41 Linzergasse.

THE cathedral, built between 1614 and 1628 by Santino Solari, is regarded as the purest example of Italian style north of the Alps. Cathedral Square (Domplatz), enclosed by arcades, is the setting for festival performances and other events. Adjoining it is the Residenz, the former resi-

dence of the archbishops, whose opulent halls can be visited at 10 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M. Monday through Friday, at 10 and 11 A.M. Saturday and Sunday. The gallery within contains 200 European paintings, including some Rembrandts and Titians. Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily.

The Hohensalzburg, atop the 1,778-foot-high Mönchsberg (Monks' Mountain), can be climbed in about 30 minutes or reached by funicular, which runs every 10 minutes during the day. Both routes depart from the Festungsgasse, east of the Church of St. Peter.

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adjoining the Mirabell Gardens, a double room with bath ranges from \$60 to \$80. The Europa, 31 Rainerstrasse (73293), is a modern high-rise structure near the railroad station with splendid vistas from the upper rooms and the top-floor restaurant. A double with bath is \$51.50. The Hohenstaufen, 19 Elisabethstrasse (72193), has double rooms with bath or shower at \$38 to \$47.

Salzburg cuisine is solidly Alpine, heavy on pork chops, schnitzel, sausages, dumplings, potatoes, cabbage and sauerkraut. Trout is widely available. A local specialty is Salzburger Gockel, a dessert soufflé of eggs, sugar and flour, with a puffy golden crust and a creamy center. It should be ordered at the beginning of the meal and is available at almost all the city's restaurants for about 60 to 80 schillings for two.

Salzburg is proud of its excellent beer from the local Stieglbräu brewery. Try Stieglkeller, 10 Festungsgasse (42681), the historic site of the brewery, where a dinner of liver dumpling soup, grilled meats, french fries and salads, with beer, for two, runs between 400 and 500 schillings. A new deluxe eating place, the Mirabell Restaurant in

ton Salzburg, 4 Auerspergstrasse (79321), adjoining the Mirabell Gardens, a double room with bath ranges from \$60 to \$80. The Europa, 31 Rainerstrasse (73293), is a modern high-rise structure near the railroad station with splendid vistas from the upper rooms and the top-floor restaurant. A double with bath is \$51.50. The Hohenstaufen, 19 Elisabethstrasse (72193), has double rooms with bath or shower at \$38 to \$47.

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the Sheraton Salzburg, offers a buffet lunch featuring a choice of hors d'oeuvres, soups, entrees and desserts, all at about 200 schillings with a carafe of wine. Moderate prices and good Austrian and imported wines can be had at Weinhaus Moser, 3 Wiener-Philharmonikerstrasse (41136).

In Salzburg, as in Vienna, the coffeehouse is an important part of daily life. Don't miss the elegant 280-year-old Café Tomaselli, 9 Alter Markt (44488), which is open daily from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. and has many local and foreign newspapers. Also try Café Glockenspiel, 2 Mozartplatz (41403). Most coffeehouses also serve some food and alcoholic beverages.

Café-Restaurant Winkler, on the Mönchsberg (41215), commands a panorama of the city and the Alps and operates a gambling casino. Open daily, except Monday, 11 A.M. to midnight.

More information on the city may be obtained from the Salzburg City Tourist Bureau (7 Auerspergstrasse, A-5024 Salzburg, Austria; 74620), and at Austrian national tourist offices in major cities.

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The Merchant of Prato

by James M. Johnson

PRATO, Italy — The Tuscans are a race of string-savers who squirrel away virtually everything that comes to hand, apparently on the principle that what is useless today may serve some purpose tomorrow and what is valuable now may sometime be worth even more.

The Tuscan penchant for keeping every scrap has often paid off. A good example of the trait and its benefits is the trove of documents diligently stashed away nearly 600 years ago in a private home here in this textile and light-industry center 19 kilometers (12 miles) northwest of Florence.

Prato's industrialization and ring of ugly suburbs have tended to discourage tourists. However, at its urban core is a remarkable collection of ancient walls, medieval and Renaissance private palaces and churches and a 13th-century castle.

One of those well-preserved structures houses the personal and business letters and documents of Francesco di Marco Datini, a merchant who directed an international trading empire in the 14th and 15th centuries. The cache includes 150,000 letters, more than 500 registers and account books, 300 contracts, 400 insurance policies and thousands of exchange receipts and "checks."

Altogether, the papers provide valuable insights into life and commerce in Europe and especially Italy during the late medieval, early Renaissance period.

Datini was born in 1335 at Prato and he and a brother, who apparently died young, were orphaned by the plague of 1348. In 1350, at the age of 15, he left home to make his way in the world of trade.

He eventually established himself at Avignon, in southern France, where the presence of the papal court provided numerous lucrative opportunities for an enterprising merchant. He was soon trading on a major scale, buying and selling goods in the Middle East, Italy, France, Spain and elsewhere. He

became extremely wealthy and, once the popes had moved back to Rome, he decided to return to Prato, which he did in 1382.

Prato, where he had a fine town house as well as numerous suburban and country properties, was his home until his death in 1410. Datini and his Florentine wife, Margherita, had no children, and the merchant left his estate to the poor people of his native town. The pious foundation thus created, which still exists, was headquartered in Datini's palazzo and no doubt that fact accounts for the structure's preservation.

In 1870, a recess was discovered that had been walled up, apparently soon after Datini's death. In it were the documents the

Datini ordered paintings by size, subject and price in nearly the same terms he used for cloth or preserved fruits. It was all merchandise to him.

merchant had accumulated throughout much of his career. While the papers deal with innumerable aspects of 14th-century commerce, they also provide a wealth of information about the private lives of the well-to-do of the period.

Scholars have been mining this trove since its discovery. For several years now, a team of professors has been entering the documents in a computer and subjecting them to systematic analysis. As part of the project, the marks used by Datini's merchant-correspondents are being cataloged. The result should be a more comprehensive understanding of medieval trade. The papers also supplied material for a book, "The Merchant of Prato," by Iris Origo, published in 1957.

The domestic side of Datini's life is well-

documented. However, that aspect of the collection has been badly neglected, for the personal letters have never been published. Only the letters from Datini's friend and notary, Ser Lapo Mazzei, have been published in full — in 1880.

There are numerous notes from Datini's doctor, who advises the merchant to reduce his intake of rich foods and get more exercise. The letters are models of sound medical advice, as applicable today as 600 years ago and just as readily ignored.

Datini's recalcitrance is explained in letters he wrote in 1372: "I will not still be treated like a boy who will not feed on half a pound of lead in a little pot meant for small fish. This time I would have the great cooking pot." He got the big pot and chronic indigestion along with it.

"Look to it," he ordered that same year, "that I find fowls in abundance, for I propose not to live as I did before." In short, he left Prato poor and was returning rich.

IN Datini's time, the Renaissance was in full swing and Masaccio, Giotto, Castagno, Fra Angelico, Ghirlandajo and Piero della Francesca, among others, were slapping paint on walls and panels throughout Tuscany. Datini, from Avignon, ordered paintings by size, subject and price in nearly the same terms he used for cloth or preserved fruits. It was all merchandise to him.

However, Datini was not entirely insensitive to art, or at least to its value in advertising his wealth and importance. He had his Prato home frescoed by reputable painters. Many of the works have survived and are displayed at his palazzo, which is open to the public every morning except Sunday.

The Datini archives are housed in the fine, medieval building next door to the merchant's home. They are not usually available to the public, but the attendant at the Datini residence proudly shows visitors a letter or two and the book of well-preserved and elegantly executed drawings Datini had made of his properties and farmhouses.

TWA Backs Down on Low Fare in U.S.

by Ronald Katz

PARIS — The French civil aviation authority has forced Trans World Airlines to modify its TWAJR Pass, a special fare for European residents visiting the United States this winter. The fare, cited in a report on similar cut-rate packages in the Weekend of Oct. 26, would have permitted European residents to visit up to eight American cities for 999 French francs (about \$107) provided they also flew France (about \$107). It has been replaced by a new fare, allowing up to 12 flights within the United States, of 2,249 French francs (about \$240).

TWA officials maintained at a press conference Wednesday that the major point at issue was the French government's assertion that the fare represented an international rather than a U.S. domestic fare, as TWA had claimed. TWA's general manager for France, H. A. Schaub, expressed surprise at

the French position, particularly after TWA altered its original plan to allow Air France as well as other scheduled carriers to participate in the trans-Atlantic leg of the voyage.

The dispute, which has been escalating for several weeks, had recently turned ugly. Determined to capture a larger share of the North Atlantic market, TWA had offered four different versions of its TWAJR Pass, each of which had been rejected by the French authorities. The U.S. Civil Aviation Board on Oct. 19 agreed with TWA that opening the trans-Atlantic leg to all carriers made the fare a domestic one. The French disagreed, however, and last Friday French officials began questioning TWA passengers during the check-in process and threatening to prevent the flights from leaving Paris. Eventually the airline backed down.

TWA says it will honor all tickets purchased at the original price and says it modified its fares "under protest." There is some chance the prices could change again after a Dec. 10 meeting of the European Civil Aviation

Conference (ECAC), convened to discuss the troubled North Atlantic situation. In the meantime, confusion reigns. Although the fare at 999 francs, or the equivalent in other currencies, can no longer be sold for TWA flights leaving France, Italy or West Germany, TWA said it still applied in Belgium. In other countries, travelers are counseled to check with travel agencies or airline ticket offices.

This is not the first time passengers have become enmeshed in the tangled politics of international air transport. The British government, angered over the U.S. antitrust suit against U.K. carriers in the Laker case, last week canceled a broad range of low-fare tickets for trans-Atlantic travel.

Asked if passengers could continue to expect sudden changes in ticket prices, TWA's Schaub responded, "As long as other countries continue to feel the pressures of American deregulation, we will all be living in a time of uncertainty."

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Grains

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63.60 Dec
Nov 12.96 Prev. Sales 10.412
Nov Down Int 45.884 10.878

[illegible]

128.50 Mar
Sales 3,200 Prev Sales
Pay Open Int. 10,400 off

U.S. Jobless Claims Increase

Reuters

WASHINGTON — New applications for unemployment insurance benefits in the United States increased 34,000 in the week ended Oct. 20 to a seasonally adjusted 426,000, the highest level for nearly a year, the Labor Department said Thursday.

	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR				
11/15	374.00	371.00	371.00	372.00

\$48.00	\$50.00		
\$47.50	\$49.50		
The SPAC, Inc., 10-1	62.50	68.75	71
Shawmut Nat'l Bk., N.Y.	60.00	61.50	64
Zions, St. L., Bonds, 10-	6.00	6.00	6.00
Petroleum, 10-	140-28	140-28	140-28
Silver, N.Y., 10-	7.25	8.25	8.25

ES

Sell	Settle		
138.40	137.70		
138.40	137.70		

Previous:	Ast.		
199.50	200.00		
199.50	200.00		
199.50	200.00		
199.50	200.00		
212.00	217.00		

Previous:	Ast.		
176.25	177.25		
176.25	177.25		
176.25	177.25		
176.25	177.25		
176.25	177.25		

Clausen Floats The Idea Of Gulf-Currency Bonds

Reuters

BAHRAIN — The president of the World Bank, A.W. Clausen, said he had discussed with Gulf states the possibility of issuing World Bank bonds in Gulf currencies, the official United Arab Emirates news agency, WAM, reported Thursday.

Mr. Clausen, whose three days of

	12/1/00	12/1/01	12/1/02	12/1/03
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	1,103.50	1,104.00	1,082.50	1,081.50
3 months	1,130.00	1,130.50	1,104.00	1,104.50

U.S. Jobless Claims Increase

Reverses

WASHINGTON — New applications for unemployment insurance benefits in the United States increased 34,000 in the week ended Oct. 20 to a seasonally adjusted 426,000, the highest level for nearly a year, the Labor Department said Thursday.

Equifax Inc	Q	.42 1/2	12-14
Humana	Q	.77	2-1
Papercraft Corp	Q	.20	11-30

348.00	350.00		
349.00	354.00		
350.00	358.00		
351.00	362.00		
352.00	366.00		
353.00	370.00		
354.00	374.00		
355.00	378.00		
356.00	382.00		
357.00	386.00		
358.00	390.00		
359.00	394.00		
360.00	398.00		
361.00	402.00		
362.00	406.00		
363.00	410.00		
364.00	414.00		
365.00	418.00		
366.00	422.00		
367.00	426.00		
368.00	430.00		
369.00	434.00		
370.00	438.00		
371.00	442.00		
372.00	446.00		
373.00	450.00		
374.00	454.00		
375.00	458.00		
376.00	462.00		
377.00	466.00		
378.00	470.00		
379.00	474.00		
380.00	478.00		
381.00	482.00		
382.00	486.00		
383.00	490.00		
384.00	494.00		
385.00	498.00		
386.00	502.00		
387.00	506.00		
388.00	510.00		
389.00	514.00		
390.00	518.00		
391.00	522.00		
392.00	526.00		
393.00	530.00		
394.00	534.00		
395.00	538.00		
396.00	542.00		
397.00	546.00		
398.00	550.00		
399.00	554.00		
400.00	558.00		
401.00	562.00		
402.00	566.00		
403.00	570.00		
404.00	574.00		
405.00	578.00		
406.00	582.00		
407.00	586.00		
408.00	590.00		
409.00	594.00		
410.00	598.00		
411.00	602.00		
412.00	606.00		
413.00	610.00		
414.00	614.00		
415.00	618.00		
416.00	622.00		
417.00	626.00		
418.00	630.00		
419.00	634.00		
420.00	638.00		
421.00	642.00		
422.00	646.00		
423.00	650.00		
424.00	654.00		
425.00	658.00		
426.00	662.00		
427.00	666.00		
428.00	670.00		
429.00	674.00		
430.00	678.00		
431.00	682.00		
432.00	686.00		
433.00	690.00		
434.00	694.00		
435.00	698.00		
436.00	702.00		
437.00	706.00		
438.00	710.00		
439.00	714.00		
440.00	718.00		
441.00	722.00		
442.00	726.00		
443.00	730.00		
444.00	734.00		
445.00	738.00		
446.00	742.00		
447.00	746.00		
448.00	750.00		
449.00	754.00		
450.00	758.00		
451.00	762.00		
452.00	766.00		
453.00	770.00		
454.00	774.00		
455.00	778.00		
456.00	782.00		
457.00	786.00		
458.00	790.00		
459.00	794.00		
460.00	798.00		
461.00	802.00		

Nov	N.T.	N.T.	321.00	325.00	325.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	335.00	337.00	337.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	338.00	340.00	New
Feb	347.00	341.00	340.00	342.00	342.00

348.00	350.00		
349.00	354.00		
350.00	358.00		
351.00	362.00		
352.00	366.00		
353.00	370.00		
354.00	374.00		
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380.00	478.00		
381.00	482.00		
382.00	486.00		
383.00	490.00		
384.00	494.00		
385.00	498.00		
386.00	502.00		
387.00	506.00		
388.00	510.00		
389.00	514.00		
390.00	518.00		
391.00	522.00		
392.00	526.00		
393.00	530.00		
394.00	534.00		
395.00	538.00		
396.00	542.00		
397.00	546.00		
398.00	550.00		
399.00	554.00		
400.00	558.00		
401.00	562.00		
402.00	566.00		
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423.00	650.00		
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425.00	658.00		
426.00	662.00		
427.00	666.00		
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434.00	694.00		
435.00	698.00		
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437.00	706.00		
438.00	710.00		
439.00	714.00		
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441.00	722.00		
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448.00	750.00		
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452.00	766.00		
453.00	770.00		
454.00	774.00		
455.00	778.00		
456.00	782.00		
457.00	786.00		
458.00	790.00		
459.00	794.00		
460.00	798.00		
461.00	802.00		

Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	213.50	2
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Phil.	92-93	
Lead Spot, lb	22-26	

Power 5222, lb.	6240	687.71
The Clarks, lb.	6074	671.00
Zinc, E. S. L. Bonds, lb.	6000	670.00
Pottsville, or	720	141.28
Silver N.Y. or	1235	8.25

U.S. Jobless Claims Increase

Reuters

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Statistics Index

AMEX index	P.12	Earnings reports	P.17
NYSE index	P.12	Foreign exchange	P.18
NYSE index	P.12	Gold markets	P.12
NYSE index	P.12	Interest rates	P.12
Commodity prices	P.12	Market summary	P.12
Currency rates	P.12	Options	P.12
Commodities	P.12	OTC stock	P.12
Dollars	P.12	Other markets	P.12

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Compact Disk Has New Role
As Data-Storage Device

By ANDREW POLLACK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The compact disk, known mostly for high quality musical recordings, is about to appear in another guise: as a computer-data storage device. Makers of compact disks and players think the same systems that provide high quality digital sound could also be used to deliver reams of computer data or software.

A single disk, 4.7 inches (12 centimeters) in diameter, can hold 550 million bytes, or characters, the equivalent of more than 100,000 typewritten pages. That is 1,000 times as much as a slightly larger floppy disk and 50 times as much as a typical hard computer disk.

"It's 50 feet of bookshelves on one little disk," said John C. Messerschmidt, vice president of North American Philips Corp. The disadvantage is that the compact disks have the same limitation as phonograph records: The information stored on them cannot be erased and new information cannot be recorded. That means the new CD-ROMs, for "compact disk read-only memories," cannot replace floppy or hard disks but must find new uses. There is doubt about how big the market will be.

"They're all shooting at the same unidentified area of application," said James N. Porter, president of Disk/Trend Inc., a Los Altos, California, market-research concern in this field.

THE makers of compact-disk players, mainly Japanese companies, are eager to find new markets for their product because the digital audio-disk players have done only moderately well since reaching the market in 1982.

Philips NV, the Dutch electronics giant, has already announced a CD-ROM player. Last week Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. said it had purchased equipment to start making the disks next year. Japan's Hitachi Ltd. has also demonstrated a player, while Sony Corp., also of Japan, is expected to enter the market and perhaps supply a system to Apple Computer Inc.

The compact-disk systems use tiny lasers to read digital information encoded in tiny pits on a disk. The same optical-storage technology is also used in the laser videodisk systems and is starting to appear in disk drives for large computers.

Going from Beethoven to bits requires only slight changes in the compact disk systems. The main difference is that special circuitry must be added to the computer version to reduce the error rate. In music disks, an error merely produces a blip that is inaudible in the flow of music. In a computer program, a single error can bring the system to a halt.

Nevertheless, the systems are similar enough for CD-ROM systems to take advantage of the economies of scale in making the consumer product. Consumer players now sell for several hundred dollars and the disks for about \$15. CD-ROM systems should eventually be close to those prices.

CD-ROM supporters envision numerous uses, mainly in electronic publishing. Huge data bases, such as financial data on all corporations, could be published on one of the disks.

Such data are often now stored in central computer data bases, and information is retrieved by connecting with the central computer. But having such information on a disk would allow users to avoid the high charges for connecting to data bases. Publishers of such data bases would conceivably mail subscribers a new disk with updated information periodically. But most up-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Bank Law
Change
Is Backed

Fed Must Clear
Interstate Rule

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Despite vigorous congressional opposition, the Comptroller of the Currency approved Thursday the first 29 applications for banks to establish branches across state lines, leaving final clearance to the Federal Reserve.

If the Fed agrees with the comptroller, C.T. Conover, that a loophole in Depression-era banking law is big enough to allow the first widespread interstate banking in the United States, the changes would bring a controversial new era in banking.

Among the applications approved Thursday are for New York's Citicorp to establish banks in Springfield, Ohio and King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

New York's Chase Manhattan Corp. would be allowed to set up banks in Bloomington, Minnesota, and Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

Mellon National of Pittsburgh could set up banks in Cleveland and Arvada, Colorado.

The banks approved Thursday would be scattered through nine states, owned by 13 bank holding companies. More than 300 other applications are pending.

Mr. Conover ignored warnings from the chairman of the House and Senate banking committees let Congress decide whether to close the legal loophole, saying Congress already had its chance earlier in 1984.

The "non-bank banks" look like any other banks, except in a courtroom. There, in several cases already decided, they were approved for operation across state lines because they do not both grant commercial loans and accept deposits.

Of the 29 newly approved applications, 17 are for banks that would not make commercial loans, known as consumer banks, and 12 will not accept demand deposits.

Ford to Get Design-Oriented Chief

Petersen Is Seen
As New Breed of
Auto Executive

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Donald E. Petersen vividly remembers the day in 1949 when he and a slightly senior executive of Ford Motor Co. met with the company's chief engineer to suggest that the product planning department they were establishing should get involved in designing future car models.

"Well, after I picked myself up off the curb and brushed myself off, I told my boss that we had some convincing to do," he said, recalling the incident.

"At that time most of the engineers were master mechanics up from the shop floor," he went on. "They decided what was needed for the next year, did it, and told the sales department. This is the new model."

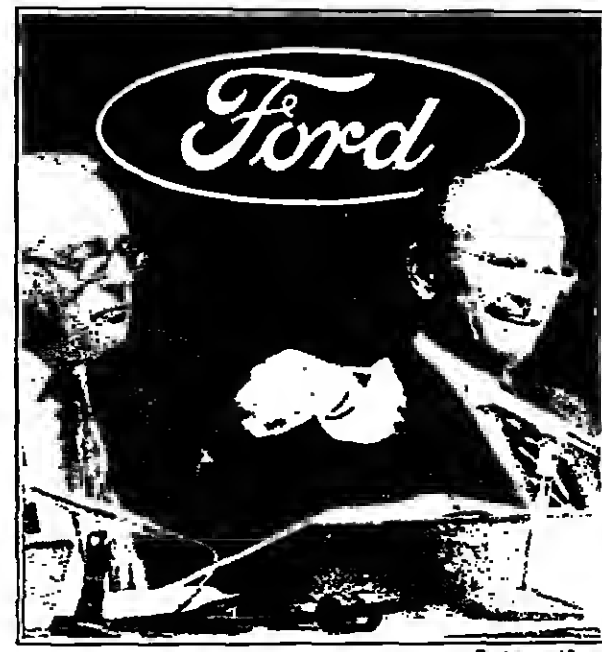
Product planning, of course, has grown greatly in importance during the days when new car designs were solely the province of technicians.

After a year of working on a farm to earn money, he enrolled at Stanford, earning his MBA in 1949 and joining Ford Motor upon graduation. He and his wife, Jo Anne, live in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Mr. Petersen has already had an important impact on the shape of millions of cars bearing the Ford emblem. According to company sources, one of the first things he did after becoming president in March 1980 was to meet with the design staff and ask them if they were pleased with the appearance of the cars then on sale. The answer was overwhelmingly "no."

So he told them to strike out in new directions, without fear that innovations would be rejected by conservative review committees. The results of that gamble, a lot of guys at Ford when they saw what a car could do in their own hands," Mr. Davis said.

Mr. Petersen has also emphasized the importance of having technically trained people in the top ranks of Ford. He has pledged to increase at the company's world headquarters in (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)



Donald E. Petersen, right, with Philip Caldwell, Ford's chairman, at the annual stockholders' meeting last May.

Shell Oil Cuts
Price It Will Pay
For Some Crude

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Shell Oil Co. and Conoco Inc. Thursday announced reductions in the prices they are willing to pay for light grades of U.S. crude oil, and analysts said that the moves reflected continued instability in world oil markets but would not have an immediate impact on prices at the gas pump.

Both companies said Thursday's cuts were in response to oversupplies of light crude oils on the market and the growing use of lower and less expensive grades of crude.

The announcements were the latest in a series of reductions in the posted price for selected grades of oil by U.S. companies and came as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries pledged to try to create a temporary world oil shortage this winter in a bid to halt a collapse of oil prices.

Dan Lundberg, a publisher of gasoline price information, said that until such cuts become widespread, the impact on product prices "will be almost insignificant."

William Randol, an oil industry analyst at the investment firm of First Boston Corp., said he expected the cuts would spread. "It's symptomatic of the basic instability of the market," he said.

OPEC agreed Wednesday to cut its production ceiling by nearly 9 percent, effective Thursday, while maintaining the official OPEC price level of \$29 a barrel for Saudi Arabian Light crude.

The 13 oil ministers formally agreed to lower their oil production to 16 million barrels a day. OPEC's previous daily ceiling was 17.5 million barrels.

Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC but often follows its lead, announced Thursday it will reduce its production of crude oil by 100,000 barrels a day but will not lower prices at least through November.

The new cap was to stay in force until spot prices return to the \$29-per-barrel OPEC reference price. Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said he was

certain the price would rise by mid-November and possibly sooner.

"Some oil companies do not have enough stock and therefore they have to buy," he said. "Therefore we think the action will be felt in the market the minute the oil companies try to find a barrel and don't get it easily."

The OPEC meeting followed price cuts for the light oils produced by Britain, Nigeria and Norway — grades that compete with the domestic U.S. light oils.

U.S. Energy Secretary Donald Hodel said in Washington that the OPEC decision "may not have its intended impact on world oil production and prices."

OPEC's attempt to "manipulate the market by setting artificially high prices or by seeking to fashion arbitrary restrictions on production is not in the interests of U.S. or other consumers, or, in the long run, of producers," he said.

"The market has sent a clear signal that the current oil price is too high in relation to demand and should come down."

Building Outlays
Up 1.1% in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Spending on new construction rose 1.1 percent in September, its biggest gain in four months, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department said that total construction spending rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$315.3 billion in September. The gain followed three months of very weak activity and left the overall total at the same level as in June, but the weak performance was in marked contrast to the robust gains recorded at the beginning of the year.

Overall spending rose only 0.3 percent in August following declines of 1.4 percent in July and 0.4 percent in June.

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Oct. 31/Nov. 1, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EOT.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	P.L.	G.M.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.404	112.77	24.72	1.1819	—	5.29	136.77	138.50
Brussels	61.225	74.58	20.193	6.55	32.55	—	35.54	24.97
Frankfurt	3.404	24.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.2568	—	3.404	11.273	2.2873	4.548	74.58	3.021
Milan	1.08120	2.28425	62.018	20.778	—	51.80	30.81	75.81
Paris	1.2568	2.28425	—	1.1819	—	3.303	62.55	2.453
New York	1.2568	2.28425	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	245.175	299.84	81.22	26.30	13.87	72.63	40.27	96.52
Zurich	2.4745	3.3831	82.265	26.34	13.24	72.95	40.62	—
1 BCU	8.257	6.641	2.289	8.835	3.513	44.99	1.827	186.89
1 SDR	8.97553	8.817	3.0131	11.02	3.277	11.02	2.459	244.80

Dollar Values

	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
100 Yen	1.765	1.00	1.00 Yen	0.567	1.00	1.00 Yen	0.567	1.00
100 Swiss Franc	21.22	1.00	100 Swiss Franc	4.65	1.00	100 Swiss Franc	4.65	1.00
100 German Mark	3.375	1.00	100 German Mark	0.293	1.00	100 German Mark	0.293	1.00
100 French Franc	1.2147	1.00	100 French Franc	0.0009	1.00	100 French Franc	0.0009	1.00
100 Italian Lira	10.36	1.00	100 Italian Lira	0.0001	1.00	100 Italian Lira	0.0001	1.00
100 Japanese Yen	161.92	1.00	100 Japanese Yen	0.0062	1.00	100 Japanese Yen	0.0062	1.00
100 British Pound	1.603	1.00	100 British Pound	0.625	1.00	100 British Pound	0.625	1.00
100 Dutch Guilder	1.936	1.00	100 Dutch Guilder	0.52	1.00	100 Dutch Guilder	0.52	1.00
100 Spanish Peseta	166.64	1.00	100 Spanish Peseta	0.006	1.00	100 Spanish Peseta	0.006	1.00

Interest Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.
100 Yen	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765
100 Swiss Franc	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22
100 German Mark	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375
100 French Franc	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147
100 Italian Lira	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
100 Japanese Yen	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92
100 British Pound	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603
100 Dutch Guilder	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
100 Spanish Peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64

Asian Dollar Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.
100 Yen	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765	1.765
100 Swiss Franc	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22
100 German Mark	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375
100 French Franc	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147	1.2147
100 Italian Lira	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
100 Japanese Yen	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92	161.92
100 British Pound	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603	1.603
100 Dutch Guilder	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
100 Spanish Peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64

Key Money Rates

	Class	Prev.	Today	Class	Prev.	Today
Discount Rate	9	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal Funds	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Call Money	10 1/2	10 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	90-day Treasury Bill	9 5/8	9 5/8
Broker Loan Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	2-month Treasury Bill	10 1/8	10 1/8
Commercial Paper, 30-179 days	9.50	9.50	9.50	3-month Treasury Bill	10 1/8	10 1/8
3-month Treasury Bills	9.50	9.50	9.50	6-month Treasury Bill	10 1/8	10 1/8
6-month Treasury Bills	9.50	9.50	9.50	CD's 30-90 days	9.50	9.50
CD's 30-90 days	9.50	9.50	9.50	CD's 90-360 days	9.50	9.50
CD's 90-360 days	9.50	9.50	9.50			

West Germany

	Class	Prev.	Today
London Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50
2-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50

France

	Class	Prev.	Today
Intervention Rate	11	11	11
Call Money	11	11	11
One-month Interbank	11	11	11
2-month Interbank	11	11	11
3-month Interbank	11	11	11

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

Market Closings

Financial markets were closed Thursday in India because of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Financial markets also were closed Thursday in France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, and the Philippines and in parts of West Germany and Switzerland for a holiday. Markets in Luxembourg were to remain closed Friday.

IBM Is Hoping to Issue
Yen-Denominated Bond

TOKYO — International Business Machines Corp. seeks to be the first issuer when Japan lifts its ban on Euroyen bond issues by foreign companies next month, say currency company sources said Thursday.

Daiei Securities Co. Ltd. and Salomon Brothers International are expected to be joint lead managers for the IBM bond, an underwriting manager at Daiwa said.

Japan's 20-percent withholding tax on interest from Euroyen bonds paid to investors is a major obstacle, but the issuer's well-known name is expected to surmount it, he said.

A joint U.S.-Japanese committee has agreed that the issuer standard for Euroyen bonds issued by foreign firms will be the same as that for Samurai bonds until next March 31. Different standards yet to be decided will take effect next April 1.

Underwriters said they have decided to ease the issuer standard of Samurai bonds from Dec. 1 to speed the liberalization of the Japanese financial markets and the international use of the yen. These were the aims of the yen/dollar committee, set up early this year.

Airline Comes in for Rough Landing
After Ride With Youthful Financier

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Air One, a nine-plane airline based in St. Louis, Missouri, was staring at bankruptcy two weeks ago. It needed money quickly, just to pay the fuel bill to keep its planes aloft.

That was why it snapped up the only offer it had — from a young man. School records show him to be 19 years old.

The youth, Scot M. Spencer, promised to wire \$350,000 to take care of the fuel bill and later to pump additional capital into Air One in exchange for stock. On Oct. 24, the airline elected him chairman and chief executive officer. He had said in an interview that he was 26.

Mr. Spencer did not send the \$350,000. Last Friday, the airline filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, idling its aircraft and furloughing about 450 employees.

Mark G. Morris, who had stepped down as chief executive, said in an interview Wednesday that Mr. Spencer did not send the money after repeated promises that it would be wired from various banks. Later in the day Mr. Morris said he was reassured that a friend of Mr. Spencer's father, George E. Spencer, would send the money.

"We have not heard from him since," Mr. Morris said.

Mr. Morris said that in earlier talks with Mr. Spencer and his father, both had indicated that their company, Southern Express Corp., had access to funds totaling about \$50 million.

Mr. Spencer, in an interview Wednesday, asserted that Mr. Morris never spoke to his father and that his father has nothing to do with Southern Express. Mr. Spencer said he was president of the Southern Express Corp. and chairman of Southern Express Airways in Austin, Texas.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 Units of Ericsson Sign Accord With Italy's SGS

By Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM — Two units of Sweden's L.M. Ericsson have signed cooperation agreements with SGS-ATES Componenti Elettronici SpA of Italy in the field of linear bipolar integrated circuits.

The devices are used in telecommunications and to translate impulses from microprocessors into physical action, such as driving printing heads on electronic typewriters.

U.S. Steel to Aim Trade Lawsuits At 10 Nations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. officials say they plan to file trade suits against four non-communist nations unlikely to get immediate attention under President Ronald Reagan's steel import plan and against six communist nations not covered by the program.

Mr. King and the company chairman, David M. Roderick, on Wednesday identified the four non-communist nations as Sweden, Norway, Austria and Venezuela. They were targeted even though they fall under the Reagan import-restraint plan.

The six Communist nations were identified as East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

U.S.-bound steel shipments from nine of the targeted nations nearly quadrupled to 834,000 tons in the first half of this year from 218,000 tons a year earlier, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. There were no figures available for Bulgaria.

U.S. Steel is not planning to close any more plants on a permanent basis before 1985, Mr. Roderick said.

(AP/UPI)

An agreement between SGS and Rifa AB, Ericsson's components maker, allows the companies to use each other's manufacturing capacity to meet customer demand.

The president of SGS, Pasquale Pistorio, said that sales of linear bipolar integrated circuits will account for about 40 percent of SGS's estimated total sales of over \$360 million in 1984.

Rifa officials said that their sales of the devices were around 100 million kronor (\$11.6 million), but they noted the market was expanding rapidly.

In another agreement, SGS established a privileged supplier-customer relationship with Ericsson Information Systems, or EIS, Ericsson's office-automation unit. The agreement assures supplies of components to EIS and calls for close cooperation in product development.

General Dynamics Profit Rose 33% In the 3d Quarter

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — General Dynamics Corp., the largest military contractor in the United States, Thursday reported third-quarter earnings of \$102.2 million, or \$2.22 a share, up 33 percent from a year earlier.

Sales were \$2 billion for the quarter, up 18 percent.

The record third quarter reflects the steady improving performance throughout the company in 1984, particularly in the aircraft, marine, missile and gun system programs, said the chairman, David S. Lewis.

The quarter was highlighted by delivery of the USS Jackson, the Navy's fifth Trident submarine, the launching of the Providence, the 19th Los Angeles-class attack submarine, and continued production of the F-16 fighter plane and the M-1 main battle tank, the company said.

Lufthansa Planning Bid For Hotels

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG is planning a formal bid, with Saudi financing, to take control of a West German luxury hotel line, Kempinski AG, a Lufthansa manager said Thursday.

The Lufthansa official said the state-owned airline has drawn up plans to lead a consortium involving several West German hoteliers to purchase before year's end "more than 50 percent" of Kempinski's 137,750-share capital from Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank. Both Dresdner and Commerzbank engaged in talks with Lufthansa last year over a similar sale, which did not materialize. Analysts said the sale price of a 50- to 52-percent stake would be \$5 million to 40 million Deutsche marks (\$1.6 million to \$13.3 million).

Kempinski is thought to be 75-percent owned by Dresdner and Commerzbank, which have said they intend to sell. Dresdner and Commerzbank are likely to retain at least a 10-percent stake in Kempinski, for tax benefits, sources at the banks said.

Market analysts said the sale price would likely exceed 35 million DM. Kempinski shares closed Thursday at 246 Deutsche marks a share. Kempinski, which owns hotels in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich, reported sales of 154 million DM and profit of 960,000 DM last year.

Under the new Lufthansa plan the airline would obtain management control of Kempinski, though most of the financial risk would be borne by Saudi Arabia, the Lufthansa source said. The group of German hoteliers will likely have a role in management control, he said. Day-to-day management of the hotel chain will be left to Kempinski.

Banque Indosuez Starts Venture Unit

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Banque Indosuez announced on Thursday the formation of Indosuez Asia Development Capital, a venture-capital company, to promote technology transfers from Europe and North America to the Asia-Pacific region.

According to the bank's president, Antoine Jeancourt-Galignani, the new company will provide both start-up and "mezzanine" financing for joint-venture or local Asian companies. Mezzanine financing provides capital for a company's expansion after start-up, but before going public.

The company will also provide temporary financing for corporate clients of the bank's regional merchant banking arm, Indosuez Asia Ltd.

The company's \$10 million in authorized capital is wholly subscribed by the Suez Group, Banque Indosuez was formed by a merger

in 1975 of Banque de l'Indochine and Banque de Suez and de l'Union des Mines. Through its connection with Banque de l'Indochine, it is the oldest French bank in Hong Kong.

Banque Indosuez said it will invite individual and institutional clients of the bank to participate later on by increasing the capital of the company or perhaps by creating a separate and similar company.

Mr. Jeancourt-Galignani said the venture-capital company would focus on investments in South Korea, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore.

In South Korea, where the government's national development plan supports development of small and medium-size companies, Indosuez Asia Development Capital is expected to announce shortly a joint venture involving new technology for industrial maintenance. The capitalization of the venture has not been disclosed.

Banque Indosuez also said it plans to purchase a seat on the Far East Stock Exchange. It would be the first continental European bank to do so and the third bank overall, following Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and National Westminster. This would also give the bank a seat on the unified Hong Kong Stock Exchange when the British colony's four exchanges are merged in late 1985.

Banque Indosuez said that changes in banking policy in France will enable it to integrate its trading desk along the lines of major Wall Street investment banks and brokerage houses to its branches in Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Jean-François Lepetit, executive vice president, said the bank would join both the Singapore International Monetary Exchange and the Hoog Kooq Futures Exchange which will begin financial futures trading next year.

COMPANY NOTES

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. began offering its International 800 service, allowing callers in France to reach businesses in the United States at no charge to the caller. It said at the same time, the French Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Telediffusion began providing a similar service permitting U.S. callers to dial businesses in France toll-free.

Asarco Inc. said its board has eliminated the company's fourth-quarter dividend of 10 cents a share on its common stock. Ralph L. Hennebeck, chairman and chief executive officer, blamed the decision on depressed silver and copper prices. Earlier this week, Asarco posted a third-quarter loss of \$10.1 million.

BL PLC workers at the British automaker's Austin-Rover car plant at Longbridge, Birmingham voted 3-to-1 in favor of a strike to

back their pay claim. Austin Rover is offering a 9.4-percent rise over two years. The 11,000 workers are seeking an annual 19-percent increase.

ELI Lilly & Co. said it has agreed that Bio-Response Inc. should assist it in the production of monoclonal antibodies. The two-year contract is valued at a minimum \$600,000 for Bio-Response, which will produce the antibodies from a Lilly-supplied cell line.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said first-half profit was stable at 18.03 billion yen (\$73.5 million) compared with a year earlier, on sales of 1,021 trillion yen, up 8 percent. The company expects net to rise 11 percent to about 30 billion yen for the current year ending next March 31.

Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles is seeking life insurance and merchant banking acquisitions in

Britain, the vice chairman, William Ford, said. The company has talked to several British life companies in recent months, Mr. Ford added.

Toyota Motor Co. will post record parent company current profit of 260 billion yen (\$1.1 billion) in the six months ending Dec. 31 on record sales of 2.7 trillion yen, the vice president, Genzo Tsuji, said. He attributed the result to the yen's weakness against the dollar.

Volkswagen of America Inc., a unit of Volkswagenwerk AG of West Germany, expects 1984 earnings to exceed its \$41.5-million profit for 1983, the company's president, Noel Phillips, said.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

(Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. is a company incorporated in Japan.)

On October 15, 1984, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to make a free distribution of shares of the Company's Common Stock to shareholders of record as of November 20, 1984. The distribution is in the form of one new share for each share of Common Stock held as of November 20, 1984. The distribution is subject to the following conditions:

1. On October 15, 1984, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to make a free distribution of shares of the Company's Common Stock to shareholders of record as of November 20, 1984. The distribution is in the form of one new share for each share of Common Stock held as of November 20, 1984. The distribution is subject to the following conditions:

2. Accordingly, the conversion price at which the above-mentioned debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company will be adjusted effective immediately after such record date. The conversion price in effect before such adjustment is Yen 480.00 per share of Common Stock, and the adjusted conversion price will be Yen 480.00 per share of Common Stock.

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
By: The Board of Directors
President
Date: November 2, 1984

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

31 October 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last week's prices. The following quotation symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (bi-monthly) = (b) = bi-monthly; (q) = quarterly; (tr) = tri-annually.

AL MAM MANAGEMENT	\$134.92	LYONNAIN BANK INTL. (P&G) (Cov. 1)	\$100.00
(W) AL MAM TRUST S.A.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 1)	\$100.00
BANK JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 2)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 3)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 4)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 5)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 6)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 7)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 8)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 9)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 10)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 11)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 12)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 13)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 14)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 15)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 16)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 17)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 18)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 19)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 20)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 21)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 22)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 23)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 24)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 25)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 26)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 27)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 28)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 29)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 30)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 31)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 32)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 33)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 34)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 35)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 36)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 37)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 38)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 39)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 40)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 41)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 42)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 43)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 44)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 45)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 46)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 47)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 48)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 49)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 50)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 51)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 52)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 53)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 54)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 55)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 56)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 57)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 58)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 59)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 60)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 61)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 62)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 63)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 64)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 65)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 66)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 67)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 68)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 69)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 70)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 71)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 72)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 73)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 74)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 75)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 76)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 77)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 78)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 79)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 80)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 81)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 82)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 83)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 84)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 85)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 86)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 87)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 88)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 89)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 90)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 91)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 92)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 93)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 94)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 95)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 96)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 97)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 98)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 99)	\$100.00
(d) Bank JUS. BAKER & CO. LTD.	\$100.00	(W) Lyonnaise Int'l. (Cov. 100)	\$100.00

Ford Chief's New Focus

(Continued from Page 13)

Dearborn, Michigan, the proportion of executives whose backgrounds are in auto design and production.

He is comfortable with people outside the company and the auto industry and is fond of poking fun at some corporate rituals. At a recent social gathering with reporters, he told of how junior executives felt compelled to stand behind senior managers as clay models of new car designs were viewed in the 1950s and 1960s, so they would not get in the line of sight. "The problem was, the top echelon would keep backing up to get a longer view and the lower echelon ended up pressed up against the wall," he said.

During most of the 1960s, Mr. Petersen was car product planning manager for the company's Ford Division, a period that produced the highly successful Mustang and Maverick models. He also held posts in marketing planning and as head of the product planning and design staff.

In 1969 he was named a vice president and head of company-wide auto planning and research and from 1971 to 1975 was vice president and manager of the truck division, a post once held by the retiring chairman, Philip Caldwell. Mr. Petersen also followed in Mr. Caldwell's career footsteps in 1977 when he was named executive vice president for Ford's highly successful European operations, a post he held until becoming president.

Compact Disk Has New Role

(Continued from Page 13)

to-the-minute information would still have to be retrieved from the data bank.

For the home market, a disk might contain an encyclopedia or a curriculum for learning French. Another use would be to distribute software. With the capacity of a CD-ROM, both a software program and its instruction manual could be put on a disk, allowing a computer user to call up the proper part of the manual on a computer screen immediately when help is needed.

Another possible application is to distribute operating system software, the rules that govern the internal functioning of the machine. Such software is now distributed by tapes for large computers. Even desktop computers are starting to get complicated operating systems such

